THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 133. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE FINAL SCENE.

The Last Moments and Death of Mr. Richardson—Vice-President Colfax Over the Body of His Dead Friend.

The New York *Sun* of this morning has the following:—

At 1 A. M. yesterday morning Mr. Richardson was very low. He had been unconscious since 9 o'clock in the evening, and had only been sustained by small doses of brandy through the night. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning he became momentarily conscious and pronounced the name of his wife, whom he saw before him. In a minute he was again unconscious. His sufferings were evidently very severe. He frequently gasped for breath and gave utterance to low moans. He was exceedingly restless, and spasmodically turned himself from one side to the other. His eyes became fixed and glazed. At half-past 4 he sank into a quiet stupor, and for some moments a deathlike stillness reigned in the room.

Occasionally the muffled tinkle from the bell of a street car was heard, followed by the dull roaring of milk carts on Broadway. Shorty before 5 o'clock the dying man again essayed to turn himself, but in vain. He was again conscious. The bell of St. Paul's struck five. Before its last vibration had melted away, Mr. Richardson drew a last gasp, and was a corpse. He died without apparent pain. As the end approached his friends had clustered about his bedside, and their kind words solaced his last moments. But a small number of persons were present. They were Mrs. Richardson, his son Leander, Mr. Junius Henri Browne, Colonel Thomas W. Knox, and Doctors Swan and Carter, Colonel Knox, and Mr. Browne, the latter of whom passed eighteen months in Rebel prisons with Mr. Richardson, were deeply affected.

During the Morning.

The thin hands were folded over his breast, the eyes and mouth were closed, a dampened napkin was placed over the face, the coverlet was again drawn over the body, and everything was then left until the arrival of the Coroner. The news of the death of Mr. Richardson was early posted upon the bulletin-boards, and by 9 o'clock it was known throughout the city. During the morning a number of journalists and acquaintances called to take a last look at the countenance of their dead friend. The face hardly looked natural. The eyes were sunken and somewhat discolored. The skin had been apparently rubbed from a part of the nose. The beard, however, was neatly trimmed, and the massive broad forehead remained as it was during life.

Vice-President Colfax.

About 10 A. M. Vice-President Colfax, who had just arrived in the city, visited the Astor House. When told of Mr. Richardson's death, he was deeply affected. He was conducted to the parlor on the second floor, where he stood for some moments looking at the corpse of his friend.

"He has terribly changed," he said, at last. "Poor Richardson, I should scarcely have known him."

The face of the dead journalist was again covered, and the Vice-President left the room. Soon afterward he visited Mrs. Richardson, and had a long interview with her. He offered her his sympathy, and expressed his sincere sorrow at the tragic ending of the life of his friend. The Rev. Mr. Field of Boston also visited Mrs. Richardson, and condoled with her. After viewing the remains of Mr. Richardson he left the corridor, apparently deeply moved.

The Post-mortem Examination.

The reporters and other friends present who desired the privilege were then admitted, and after looking at the corpse and receiving the names of the jurors, were compelled to retire. The jury then re-entered, together with the coroner and the doctors who were engaged to make the autopsy. Drs. Sayres, Neelis, and Shine were present, but not participating. The result of this examination is given herewith in the testimony of Dr. Cushman, who, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—

I have made a post mortem examination of the body of Albert D. Richardson, at the Astor House, at 4 o'clock P. M. Thursday, December 2, 1869, assisted by Drs. T. C. Finnell, J. C. Morton, C. Y. Swan, and S. J. Clark; *rigor mortis* was well marked; on examining the body externally, we found a gunshot wound of the abdomen, five inches below the left nipple and half inch to the left of the median line of the body. The direction of the wound was inward, downward, and backward, and to the left of the spinal column, one inch above the crest of the ilium; this wound traversed through the left lobe of the liver, two inches from its anterior border through the stomach, the ilium then passing along the lower margin of the left kidney to the point at which it was extracted. The abdominal and pelvic cavities contained about 32 ounces of bloody fluid. Extensive peritonitis existed in the vicinity of the wound and the surrounding tissues. A quantity of pus was found in the mesentery; the lungs, heart, and kidneys were free from disease; the brain was healthy, and weighed 54½ ounces; death, in our opinion, was caused by extensive peritonitis, the result of a gunshot wound of the abdomen.

The inquest was then adjourned until Monday, at 10 A. M., when it will be continued in the Coroner's office, in the City Hall.

All the Doctors in the World Could Not have Saved Him.

Among the medical practitioners present were Drs. Swan, Sayre, Holcombe, Finnell, Nealis, of the Tombs, Shine, Burrill, Smith, Clarke, Cushman, Morton, and another surgeon from one of the universities of Great Britain, as also Mr. Richardson, brother of the deceased, Mr. Stetson, Jr., Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Frohman, of the *Tribune*, and four or five others, intimate friends of the deceased. During the examination the surgeons worked unconcernedly, and three of them smoked incessantly. They were heartless, and laughed and joked immoderately. The weight of Mr. Richardson's brain astonished them. His cranium was found to be unusually thick, upon which Dr. Sayre said:—

"McFarland must have known that Richardson had a thick skull, else he would have shot him in the head."

The other doctors tittered immoderately at this remark. This unfeeling conversation was deeply regretted by the friends of Mr. Richardson present.

"Why did Mr. Richardson die?" asked a *Sun* reporter of one of the professional gentlemen who was wiping his scalpel upon the body.

"Well, in plain English," replied the Doctor, "the ball passed through the stomach, through the liver, and through a small intestine. All the doctors in the world could not have saved him. He had eaten heartily but two hours before his death, and his intestines were distended, so that the ball passed through one of them. The stomach having been twice perforated, its contents ran into the abdominal cavity out of which we have just taken a quart of extravasated blood and matter. The only wonder is that the man has lived as long as he has."

The Burial Services.

The inquest was adjourned until Monday. The body will be removed this afternoon to Franklin, Mass., for interment. It is said that the funeral services will be held in one of the parlors of the Astor House prior to its removal. Mr. Richardson made no will before his death. He simply left a memorandum of his wishes as to the disposition of his property with one of his friends. He was worth somewhere in the neighborhood of $75,000. His interest in the *Tribune* is estimated at $40,000.

Mrs. Richardson Seriously Ill.

The death of Mr. Richardson has prostrated his wife. She is now seriously ill at the Astor House, and is closely attended by her physicians and friends. The Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* speaks in the highest terms of the character and talents of the lady who was Mrs. McFarland, now Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. McFarland's maiden name was Abbie Sage, and her home previous to her marriage was in Manchester. Her maiden name is attached to articles in the *Riverside Magazine*.

McFarland Informed of Richardson's Death.

Mr. McFarland was informed of the death of Mr. Richardson yesterday morning.

"Is he dead?" replied McFarland; "I was prepared for the announcement. The morning papers gave no hope of his holding out."

This was said quite coolly, and without any apparent evidence of agitation.

"When did he die?" inquired McFarland of the person who brought him the news.

He was informed at before 5 o'clock this morning.

The prisoner paced around his cell for a few moments, as though pondering some thought, and then said:—

"It was unfortunate, but now it can't be helped."

McFarland was engaged subsequently for over an hour in consulting with his counsel. He maintains a strict outward composure, never ruffled much by any outside rumors that reach him.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE SEYBERT MURDER.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Philip Flannigan, who was tried for the murder of Colonel James J. Seybert, on the night of September 12, the jury came into court this morning, having been out since Wednesday afternoon, and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion for a new trial was made.

This morning the Court took up the case of James McGarrigle, charged with the murder of his wife. In this case the prisoner, while drunk, inflicted a kick upon the side of his wife who was also under the influence of liquor, and she died a few days afterwards. The difficulty is to ascertain whether death was the result of the violence or of pneumonia, which set in soon after the occurrence. The trial has not been concluded.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

The Grand Jury for the November term this morning made this their final presentment, which the Court considered of such interest that it was directed to be read aloud in open court:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia:—The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia for the November session, 1869, respectfully present:—

That they have discharged all business brought before them, in accordance with the obligation which they took upon them at the commencement of the sessions.

They have acted upon three hundred and ninety-four bills, of which number two hundred and thirty have been returned true bills and one hundred and sixty-four have been ignored.

In the discharge of their duty the Grand Jury have visited the County Prison, Almshouse, House of Refuge, and Girard College. Under special instructions from the Court, close inquest was made into the condition of the prison and the prisoners. Inquiries were also instituted into the treatment of the prisoners and into the employment of their time.

The County Prison was constructed for the purpose of retaining prisoners in *separate* confinement, in accordance to the laws of the State. In the building in which are kept the male convicts, the number of prisoners is nearly double the number of cells, and as some of the convicts are from circumstances necessarily kept alone, it follows that two and sometimes three are kept in one cell. This is a violation of the act of Assembly. The City Councils forbear to increase the number of cells. The court continues to send convicted felons thither, and the superintendent receives them and does by them as well as his means permit.

Most of these male convicts are employed in some kind of work. Those whose term exceeds six months are usually taught to make boots and shoes. From that branch of business alone, a few years since, the prison paid into the city treasury $28,000, and this year it will pay about $26,000; while the shoes supplied the prisoners, and the amount remaining on hand at the close of the year, will be about $5000 more.

The material for all the distinctive clothing of the prisoners is woven in the cells by male convicts. Male convicts on short sentences are, as far as possible, supplied with work not included in "art labor."

The carpenter work, the tin work, painting, glazing, and the lighter repairs, as well as the labor on the grounds, are performed by prisoners, generally not convicts.

In the second and third stories of the south block are the male prisoners awaiting trial. Of course they do not work. Here are also placed the males who are sentenced to imprisonment not including hard labor. These prisoners cannot be compelled to work.

Investigation showed that while a House of Correction is one of the necessities of the time, such an establishment would not relieve the County Prison to any great extent; and there can be no remedy proposed but an enlargement of the part of the prison devoted to male convicts.

Under the instructions of the court the Grand Jury felt it a duty to inquire whether such an enlargement as would ensure separate confinement to each convict would work for the public good, or only for the greater or less punishment of the criminal, and on visiting the female department of the prison a satisfactory answer was obtained. A few years ago the cells of the female department were more crowded than are at the present time those of the male convict block. By an appropriation of City Councils, the department was enlarged by the addition of forty-two (42) cells, and for a year past the number of female convicts has not exceeded thirty-one, on an average fully fifty per cent. less than before the department was enlarged. This is one result of separate confinement of prisoners according to law, and of that treatment and instruction which such separation permits. The Grand Jury, then, see no reason to doubt that the enlargement of the building for male convicts, so as to give each one a separate cell, would produce results among the males similar to those that are noticable in the female department.

It is proper to state that the female convicts are constantly employed in making, mending, and washing clothes worn by all the convicts in the whole establishment, and they do other work suited to their sex, while they profit in the way of school learning.

The female department, freed from the inconvenience of crowded cells, was found scrupulously clean and neat.

The Grand Jury were unable to give the male departments of the Almshouse the proper examination, as the day of their visit happened to be *cleaning day*, but were generally well pleased with other parts of the institution, especially the Insane Asylum, which they found clean and comfortable, although greatly crowded. The demand for more room in this department is apparently very urgent. The population on the day of their visit was 739 patients. Extension of the building seems to be an absolute necessity for the protection of the quiet patients from their violent companions.

In the House of Refuge the Grand Jury found everything as it should be. The inmates are well cared for, all engaged in employment of the most profitable kind, and discipline so ordered that while the hands are taught to accomplish a trade or pursuit that will be profitable to them after their restoration to society, the mind and manners receive at the same time such wholesome training as cannot fail to produce a good impression that should last during their lives.

In their visit to the Girard College the Grand Jury regret to say that they did not find it in as cleanly a condition as that, in their judgment, it should be kept, especially in the rooms devoted to school purposes.

By invitation of Hon. Richard Vaux, the Grand Jury were permitted to visit the Eastern Penitentiary, and they take pleasure in testifying to the admirable manner in which that institution is conducted and would take this occasion to thank the Superintendent, Mr. Halliwell, for his kind attention.

The Grand Jury, at the solicitation of his Honor, Judge Pierce, visited the locality of Bedford street, and can, therefore, without hesitation fully coincide in the views he expressed on his special charge to them, and only regret that so little time was left them of the present term; they have, however, done in the matter all that could be expected of them. In this connection we would call the attention of the Court to the following parties and houses, which, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, should be indicted as disorderly houses and public nuisances:—

Michael Kelly, No. 613 South Seventh street, groggery.

Michael Boyle, No. 617 South Seventh street, groggery.

Harry Farmer, southeast corner Seventh and Shippen.

Andrew McGlinsey, No. 718 South Seventh street.

—— Dougherty No. 716 " "

Dennis Quinn, No. 715 Alaska street.

Thomas Farley, No. 620 South Eighth street.

Daniel McNichols, No. 614 " "

Robert Taylor, No. 614 South Seventh street.

The Grand Jury would also mention the very few policemen on duty in this plague spot of our fair city. The whole number for duty in the district, which extends from the west side of Sixth street to the east side of Broad, and from south side of South street to the southern limits of the city, consists of forty men, of which number but one half can be on duty at one time.

And the Grand Inquest would call particular attention to the fact that our city is teeming with unlicensed dram shops, gambling hells, bawdy houses, policy shops, and the resorts of the idle and vicious. Among the latter may be particularized saloons where, under the guise of a musical entertainment, unlicensed revelry is indulged in, fostering vice and debasing virtue.

The Grand Inquest regret to say that, in their belief, much of the rowdyism prevalent in our midst is owing to the volunteer system of our Fire Department; and, while cheerfully according all honor and praise due to the self-sacrificing labors of many members of the same, cannot avoid expressing their conviction that the good they may do is more than counterbalanced by the lawlessness of others; and that the sooner the present system is abandoned, and its place taken by a paid fire department, the better for our city.

The Grand Inquest would call the attention of the Court to the growing disposition of chartered corporations to override the rights of private citizens, such as the unnecessary occupying of public streets by loaded trains, blockading the crossings of streets by trains of cars, to the serious injury of private traffic. As a special instance of which, the Grand Jury would call attention to the case of the crossing of the Reading Railroad over Richmond street, in the Twenty-fifth ward. This has been a great and growing nuisance. At the point mentioned the said company distribute to their numerous wharves all coal to be shipped by vessels, amounting at the present time to some 2400 cars per day, consisting of some twenty or more trains. Each train must pass across Richmond street from five to twenty times in delivering the loaded and receiving the empty cars, making for a great part of the day and night almost a continuous running of trains, not upon one track only, but often three and four passing and repassing at the same time.

When it is considered that said Richmond street is the only one passable over the Reading Railroad from the river Delaware to Frankford avenue, a distance of fully one mile, except the single one of Cedar street, which is only open above the railroad to Somerset street, one square above the railroad, and that the whole population above the railroad, consisting of not less than 12,000 persons, must pass over said crossing, besides the great number of wagons, drays, carriages, etc., the Court will see the serious inconvenience this section of our city is suffering under.

The delay at the crossing is often ten minutes, and not seldom fifteen and twenty minutes, and even longer. Besides this, the danger is a serious matter. Persons have been killed at this point, and the great wonder is that there have not been more and that this is not a daily occurrence.

The Grand Inquest would also call attention to the bad condition of our streets, both as to cleanliness and paving.

Before closing their presentment, the Grand Jury feel that they will not have discharged their duties if they did not recognize the praiseworthy efforts of a new association in our midst, having for its object not only the refreshment of man and beast, but the moral improvement of the former, in providing means, "without money and without price," for the want of which many would be by necessity driven to patronize the taverns, and thus perhaps begin a habit that if indulged in will assuredly lead to dissipation and want. All honor is therefore due to the philanthropic members of the Philadelphia Fountain Society. LOUIS BROWN, Foreman.

THOMAS J. MARTIN, Secretary.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of sixty-five barrels of whisky, claimed by Levi W. Groff, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the Government.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

The Monster Railway Bridge Over the Ohio—It will be Open for Travel on the 15th instant.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 30th ult. has the following:—

The work on the great railroad bridge over the Ohio is so far advanced that the engineers are confident of being able to open it for the passage of regular trains by December 15. Construction trains, however, will be able to pass several days sooner. We yesterday inspected the work, in company with Mr. F. W. Vaughan, engineer in charge. Although the day was wet and slippery, a full force was out, and the structure literally alive with men. On the bed of the river the temporary track has been removed as far back toward Corn Island as pier No. 17. The worst of this difficult task having been accomplished, the rest will be taken up very rapidly till Corn Island is reached. All of the cribs used for the foundation of falsework for the spans already raised have been removed, together with the bolts holding them in place, thus removing all danger to passing boats. On the tops of the piers the span between piers 18 and 19 is nearly completed, the intention being to have it swung this evening. This leaves only the span between 19 and 20 to raise. The false-work for this will be completed this evening, and two forces started to-morrow morning putting on the iron. Two derricks will be employed, and each force will work from the centre. By this arrangement the iron will be put on in about four days, when the bridge may be considered safe from all rises in the river. On the 400-feet span a large force is at work taking down the top false-work. When this is removed as far back as the middle of the span, the under-towers and cribs will be taken out and the channel opened to navigation. The engineer thinks five days will suffice to accomplish this. We are satisfied that the company is doing everything in its power to open the chancel. The 400-feet span now rests on its permanent bearings, and is in every respect satisfactory to its engineers. This, by the way, is the longest span ever erected in America, the next less being the main span of the Victoria bridge at Montreal, Canada, which is 330 feet long, and the channel span of the Steubenville bridge, which is 320 feet long. The plan of truss is that known as the "triangular" one which has been extensively and successfully used by Mr. Fink, and has been in the present case specially arranged for this long span. The clear space above low water line under this span is 96½ feet, and above high water line 45½ feet; the total height from the rock bed of the river to the top of the upper chord of this span is 160 feet. The last pier, No. 19, was finished a week ago, and in two days from now the last stone of the bridge masonry will have been laid in the Indiana abutment, which is all that remains of 31,500 cubic yards of masonry commenced August 1, 1867. The total length of the iron superstructure is 5280 feet, of which two spans are respectively 370 and 400 feet long. The middle and Indiana channels are "over grade," or "through," the others varying in length from 50 to 250 feet, are "under grade" or deck. The under grade portion is of the same plan known as Fink's patent suspension truss—a plan that has been well and favorably known for over twenty years. The total quantity of iron, wrought and cast, used in the construction of this great bridge, is 8,700,000 pounds, and the amount of timber, including rail, joist, crossties and railway, will be 640,000 feet, board measure. Considering the large number of men employed on the structure and the character of the work, we are surprised that more accidents have not occurred. In almost every case in which men have been killed or injured, it has resulted from their own carelessness. The company take particular pains to provide means of rescue for those who may fall into the river, and several skiffs with two men in each are always moored below, ready to give aid in case of emergency. Very few visitors are allowed on the bridge, for fear of accidents to them, where so many men are at work. One can get a pretty good idea of its immensity, however, from the city wharf, where numbers go every day to see it.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Cons	88¼	Pacific Mail Steam...	50¼
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	27¾	Western Union Tel...	35
Ph. and Rea. R.	98¾	Mil. & St. Paul R com	68¼
Mich. S. R.	85¼	Mil. & St. Paul pref..	83½
Clev. and Pitts. R.	83	Adams Express	56
Chi. and N. W. com..	73½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	18
Chi. and N. W. pref..	88¾	United States Co.	49
Chi. and R. I. R.	107	Tennessee 6s, new...	46¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86¼	Gold	122¼
		Market firm.	

—The remains of Rossini have been transferred from the Pepoli tomb, in which they have rested since the funeral, to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. Thus, after all the discussions on the subject, the master is not to rest in Santa Croce, the meeting-place of so many of his great compatriots.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Mississippi Election Returns—Alcorn, Republican, Elected by Over 30,000 Majority.

The Fire-damp Explosion at Wilkesbarre—The Cleveland Bank Defalcation—The Baltimore Inebriate Fair.

FROM THE STATE.

The Coal Mine Explosion—No Lives Lost.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 3.—The fire-damp explosion which occurred yesterday morning in the Empire mine, owned by the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, was not so serious as at first feared. It was the result of carelessness on the part of the men who were last to leave the mine on Wednesday night, in neglecting to close the doors opening into the stop. When the men entered with lighted lamps, as usual, a terrific explosion took place, knocking the men down, and injuring five of them more or less seriously. James Lewis had a leg broken; Thomas Carr was badly burned about the breast and face; William Jones was also badly burned; and Charles Quinn and Luke Scanlan were badly bruised. Ordinary care would have prevented the disaster, as the Empire is considered one of the safest mines in the coal regions.

Three inches of snow fell last night. Trains slightly delayed.

Who is Entitled to the Credit of the Credit Mobilier Decision?

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 3.—Departmental circles were stirred not a little this morning on reading the news contained in a Philadelphia paper of yesterday, in regard to the celebrated Credit Mobilier case, as contained in the following article:—

"The citizens can hardly appreciate the importance of the verdict which has just been rendered against the 'Credit Mobilier of America,' and by which the State Treasury has been enriched $1,407,000. This was the tax due by the corporation for the year 1868. This does not end the matter. The Treasurer and Auditor-General will now proceed to the collection of the tax on 'net earnings,' and also file claims for the taxes accruing in 1869, and both officers feel assured of being able to add at least $300,000 more to the treasury. In this matter Messrs. Hartranft and Mackey were assisted by Mr. J. M. Foster, the able assistant of the former. This is the case in which Attorney-General B. H. Brewster took so active a part, and after months of labor succeeded in putting it in such a position as to render a verdict for the State a certainty."

Now the fact is well known here that the late law officer of the Commonwealth had nothing to do with recovering this money for the State. The case was worked up by J. H. Forster, Esq., of the Auditor-General's Department, and Lewis W. Hall, Esq., of this city, who was specially retained by the Auditor-General for the purpose. It will be noticed that this was an appeal case, which did not require the Attorney-General to even issue a writ against the defendants. A settlement was made by the Auditor-General against the company, which settlement, if not appealed from, would have become an absolute debt to the Commonwealth. The company, on appealing, as required by law, filed with the Auditor-General the specifications upon which the appeal is based, and gave bond with security to abide the result. These specifications were then filed by the Auditor-General in the Dauphin County Court of Common Pleas, which put all parties in court, *ipso facto*, without any action by the Attorney-General who afterwards tried the case. Here the only steps taken during Mr. B. H. Brewster's time were those in which the Attorney-General had no part, and the trial was conducted by Mr. Hall, assisting the present Attorney-General, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Mississippi Election—Alcorn's Majority.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 3.—Returns from the Mississippi election give Alcorn 32,666 majority, a gain over last year's vote of over 27,000. Twenty-one counties are heard from. The remaining counties will not reduce the majority to any great extent.

The Arkansas river rose five feet during the past twenty-four hours.

B. D. Williams, Superintendent of the Little Rock Railroad, who with other employes of that road were arrested at Little Rock a few days since on the charge of contempt in not obeying an injunction, was released yesterday at Little Rock.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 3.—It is possible the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill may be called up in the House to-day, although it would hardly come up in its regular order before Monday. The printed bill and the report of the Judiciary Committee recommending its rejection were laid before members yesterday. The subject is attracting a good deal of attention. Chattanooga people are raising considerable of a howl at even the remote prospect of the Legislature rejecting the bill. Mr. James, member from Chattanooga, is the special champion of the bill, and will exert his whole influence to get it through. The opinion of Mr. Fleming, chairman of Judiciary Committee, who opposes the bill, will have considerable weight with the House—a fact which gives a show of plausibility to the impression that the bill will not pass in its present shape. Mr. James, however, is confident of its passage after he proposes his amendment, which forbids discrimination against Tennessee freight or passengers.

The Increase of Taxes.

The Senate has been discussing the subject of taxation for several days past, without effecting anything. One party, headed by Mr. Cooper, favors an increase of taxes, while another, led by Mr. Etheridge, advocates a reduction. In the meantime the State is increasing her debt, and officials are at their wit's end to raise money to pay the interest on the huge debt contracted under the Brownlow *regime*. A resolution has been adopted by both bodies authorizing the Comptroller to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars to be used in the pay of members. The Legislature will not listen to whispers of repudiation in that direction.

The Tonnage on Southern Freights.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad has ceased to receive any more freights, and if the bill ratifying the lease between it and the Chattanooga road is not passed soon, it is said the former road will suspend operations altogether by Monday. The bill comes up in the House to-day on the third reading, it being made the special order.

FROM THE WEST.

The Fight in the Indiana Democracy.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—The *Sentinel* of this city continues its bitter attack upon H. Talbott, whom it holds responsible for the formation of the wing that defeated the Pendleton-Bright delegates to the Democratic State Convention on Saturday last. The *Sentinel* is evidently courting a libel suit, and promises to prove all its charges, which are of a personal but very damaging nature. A number of leading Democrats are in the city, from all parts of the State, for the purpose of healing up the differences, but they will hardly be successful.

The Cleveland Bank Defaulter.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—The long-expected statement from the directors of the Second National Bank of Cleveland regarding the defalcations of Mr. J. C. Buell, cashier, who recently committed suicide, at last made its appearance yesterday afternoon. This shows that he had abstracted from the reserve fund, which was his personal charge, of three per cents, $10,000; and of legal tenders, $60,000. He had made and used New York drafts, not shown in the bank books, for $120,000; drafts on a New York correspondent, $25,000. He covered under a false entry of loan to the City of Cleveland, $10,000; a draft on New York with which United States bonds were purchased, but which are not yet found, of $30,000. Of 5-20s, the property of the bank, he abstracted $6000. He also abstracted from securities held as collaterals and on deposit with the bank, United States bonds to the amount of $31,000. Adding the premium on the Government bonds, which amounts to $5000, it makes the aggregate of his defalcation $477,000.

The circular says that he had also discounted paper to the amount of $90,000 more than was known or had been authorized by the directors, and in which, since his death, it appears that he was interested. These discounts were concealed from the board by his taking the papers himself from the bills offered for discount, which daily pass before the board, and placing them immediately in the bundle of bills discounted, thus preventing them from coming before the board or going into the register, which is reviewed weekly. On this paper an ultimate loss is expected, but the directors believe it will be largely met by the parties to the paper and from assets known to belong to the estate of Mr. Buell.

Hopkins' Health.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 3.—Congressman Hopkins still lives, and continues to improve, seeming better than since Sunday. Strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Boys Drowned.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 3.—Two boys, aged fourteen and seven years, were drowned in Fox river yesterday, the result of too early an attempt at skating. The vote here on Tuesday gives about two hundred majority against the issue of city bonds to pay $15,000 of the city indebtedness.

A Lively Meeting.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—The State Christian Convention, after one hour spent in devotional exercises, opened with a discussion on the study of the Bible in Christian families, followed by a discussion on the doctrinal position of evangelical Churches at the present time.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Inebriate Fair.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The Inebriate Asylum Fair closes to-night. It has been very liberally encouraged by all classes, particularly by those who know the practical seductions of intemperance. It will yield probably $16,000 profit.

Snow Storm.

Snow fell rapidly yesterday evening and last night, but melted soon. It is now very cold.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

All difficulties in way of completing speedily the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad having been adjusted, the work is now rapidly progressing.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 3—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅜; American securies quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84¾; 1865s, old, 83⅞; 1867s, 85⅜; 10-40s, 80½. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 99⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 72f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 128,000 bales, of which 19,000 were for export and 28,000 for speculation. Stock, 335,000 bales, of which 19,000 are American. Receipts of the week, 40,000 bales, of which 19,000 are American. California Wheat, 9s. 10d.

HAVRE, Dec. 3.—Cotton opens quiet at 135½f. afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 3.—Petroleum opens firm 59¾f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—1 P. M.—Cotton is a shade easier and the sales will not exceed 10,000 bales. Stock of cotton afloat 292,000 bales, of which 139,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet but firm. California wheat, 9s. 11d.; red Western, 8s. 6d.@8s. 7d.; red winter, 9s. 1d.@9s. 2d. Flour firmer but unchanged. Receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days 60,000 quarters, of which 55,000 were American. Beef, 107s. 6d. for new.

LONDON, Dec. 3—1 P. M.—American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1867, 85¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20⅜; Illinois Central, 99¼.

A STORY OF SHAME.

The Fate of an Actor's Mistress.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Nov. 29.

Amanda Farran, a young woman about twenty years of age, died at the house of Mrs. Sands, on Seventh street, yesterday, under such circumstances as led to the conclusion that she had committed suicide, and Coroner Gaver was called to hold an inquest. The jury met last evening at the house where the woman died, and in their investigations developed the following particulars of the case:—

The girl came to this city some three years ago from Dresden, Muskingum county, and lived for a time in the family of a prominent citizen. She returned and spent some two years in Dresden and Zanesville, and about three weeks ago came again to this city, and applied to the notorious Sue Stump for a place in her house. While there she became acquainted with and enamored with one of the actors in De Groat's dramatic company. This individual paid her much attention, and when the company left last Tuesday she determined to follow her lover. Sue Stump objected, and the young woman left the house at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, and went to the rooms or house of Mrs. Sands, an old lady living on Seventh street, and applied for permission to remain until Saturday. Although the parties were entire strangers, and had never met before, the girl was admitted and cared for.

On Thursday morning the girl complained of sick headache, and during the day vomited frequently. Yesterday morning she was much worse and did not leave her bed for breakfast. About noon Mrs. Sands heard her moaning, went to her bed and found her in a spasm or fit. She complained of no pain or anything else. The neighbors were called in, and these, with Mrs. Sands, worked with the girl for an hour. A physician was then sent for, but when he arrived the girl was dead.

In moving the body from the bed a paper was found under the pillow labelled morphine. Sue Stump, Catharine Sands, and James L. Sands were examined by the jury, but nothing of importance in addition to the above was stated. After deliberation and examination of the remains, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death from the effects of morphine administered by a person or persons unknown to the jury; this involving the probability that the morphine was administered by her own hands. A suspicion is entertained that death in this case was the result of an attempt to procure an abortion, or that this attempt and its consequences had much to do in influencing the girl in destroying herself.

Several rumors prevail in regard to the affair, but the facts are as above given.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 3, 1869.

The Money market is somewhat unsettled, but the tone is softening down considerably both in the regular and outside market. Call loans are quite active, in consequence of the speculative feeling in the Stock Board, but discounting is lighter than for several weeks back. The dull season is now upon us, and for the balance of the year the mercantile demand for capital will be very small, and rates for accommodation, it is almost certain, will rule exceptionably low.

To-day 5 and 6 per cent. are paid for demand accommodations, and the supply is abundant for all such wants. Discounts are also fairly active, but the excessive caution of lenders restricts the volume of business in this line. First-class mercantile paper is current at 8@10 per cent. as a rule.

Gold continues remarkably steady, with sales at 122⅝@122⅜, no change.

Government loans have again advanced about ⅛, with the single exception of the '62s, which show a slight weakness.

The Stock market is exceedingly dull, but prices are steady. In State loans not a single transaction was reported. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new at 99.

Reading Railroad was almost neglected, and only a few hundred shares sold at 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was firm at 54@54⅛, b. o.; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold to a limited extent at 53¼; Minehill Railroad at 53½; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119¾.

Canal shares were without improvement. Lehigh Navigation was taken at 33¼@33¾.

In Bank stocks the only transaction was in North America at 232.

Passenger Railway stocks were without change.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New.	c&p.. 99	4 sh Reading R..	49¾
		100 do.....c.	49¾
$1000 C & A 6s, 85.c.	84	3 sh Minehill R...	53½
$10000 Am Gold..b30.	122¾	68 sh Leh Val....is.	53¾
$4500 Pa 6s, W L Cp.	101	2 sh Bk of N Am.	232
69 sh Penna R..is.	54	8 sh Girard Bk....	86
100 do.....b30.	54¼	7 sh Leh N St....	33½
44 do.....b5.	54	100 do.....s5.	33¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¼; do., 1864, 110¾@111; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 113¼@113½; do. do., 1867, 113¾@113¾; do., 1868, 113¼@113½; 10-40s, 106⅞@107⅛; Cur. 6s, 107⅜@107¾; Gold, 122¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 113@113¼; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¼@113½; do. 1867, do. 113½@113¾; do. 1868, do., 113¼@113½; 10-40s, 106⅞@107⅛; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅛@107½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122¼@122½; Silver, 120@122.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅞@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 113¼@113¾; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 113¼@113½; do. July, 1867, 113½@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¼@113½; 5s, 10-40, 106⅞@107⅛. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 107@107¼. Gold, 122⅛@122¾. Market quiet.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	122½	11·00 A. M.	122⅜
10·01 "	122½	11·10 "	122⅜
10·40 "	122½	11·20 "	122⅜
10·45 "	122½	11·25 "	122⅜
10·47 "	122½	12·12 P. M.	122¼

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, December 2, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	11,008 05
From Pottsville	1,237 10
From Schuylkill Haven	16,117 03
From Port Clinton	1,065 00
Total for week	29,427 18
Previously this year	646,336 14
Total	675,764 12
To same time last year	979,863 17

Phil

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE PRESS.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Whatever we may say or think in regard to the propriety and feasibility of the woman suffrage movement, it is impossible for any candid observer of the signs of the times to avoid remarking that it has become a practical question of our present politics—that it has passed the period of theory and speculation and is already a live issue. While the movement was led by "such a charlatan and mountebank as George Francis Train,"—to quote the language of his *ci-devant* co-worker, Susan B. Anthony—and by the people of the *Revolution*, who seemed to think that they advanced the movement by abusing men and fighting the fifteenth amendment, the public naturally concluded that the proposition was one undeserving any serious consideration; but when a national delegate convention meets of the magnitude, dignity, and importance of that which assembled last week in this city—when such names as those of George William Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, William Lloyd Garrison, George F. Hoar, Julia Ward Howe, Lydia Maria Child, Grace Greenwood and T. W. Higginson are added to those of the old leaders and workers in this cause—and when a national association is formed, resting upon a permanent basis, with active auxiliary societies in every State in the Union, we must conclude that the reform had reached a stage when it is to be carefully and practically considered, and where every thoughtful man and woman, desirous of the good of the country and of mankind, must make up his or her mind upon it. And we are glad to discover, both in the comments of the press and in the social interchange of thought and of opinion, that the subject is no longer treated as a chimera or a sensation, but is becoming recognized as one of grave and immediate importance.

Among our Western papers it is noticeable that there is a growing opinion to favor this movement. The Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican daily of that city, declares itself heartily in favor of the movement. The Toledo *Blade* advocates it warmly. It says that it does not "dread the coming of the day when the wives and daughters of the free men of this land shall deposit their ballots in favor of the measures and movements they deem important for their country's welfare. We see no evil results likely to arise from their so doing. Women take part in many religious, benevolent, and other societies with men, and they lose nothing in character or moral worth in so doing. Young men and women are educated in the same schools and colleges, and institutions allowing them to recite in the same classes are the best governed and most prosperous of any in the land. The barbarous, superstitious, and corrupt ages of convents and cloisters have happily gone by. Experiments enough have been made to show that good and not evil comes from allowing woman freedom to do all the good her mind wills, or her hands can do. A good woman will vote only for the persons that she would be willing to hold up as examples to her sons and daughters. She will vote only for measures that will tend to the welfare of the idols of her heart and home. There are bad principled and ignorant women, it is true, but we think on the whole every really good cause would gain substantial aid from their accession to political power." In such declarations, in the general respectful tone with which the press treats the movement, so different from the sneers at strong-minded women, in which it was wont to indulge, and in the general tone of discussion in regard to the subject among the people, it is to be perceived that quite a new era in the discussion of this question has arrived.

HOME COMPETITION THE REMEDY.

From the Toledo Blade.

General Brinkerhoff, in his free trade lecture, laid great stress on the fact that we were now paying more for our iron, salt, coal, and various articles which enter into the articles we make and use in this country, than we should in case free trade was inaugurated. It would have been well had the General stated also that the effect of American manufactures in the history of the past forty-five years has been to reduce largely the price of all articles which we have undertaken to manufacture. So long as England had a monopoly she made all she could out of our necessities. Human nature is just as selfish in Europe as it is in America. European manufacturers are not working for pure benevolence. If, as General Brinkerhoff alleges, our manufacturers are taking advantage of high duties to charge an exorbitant profit on their goods, they are doing no more than Englishman ufacturers do in the absence of competition. It may be, and doubtless is, true that in many respects the details of our tariff need revision. The duties on salt, coal, paper, and a few other articles may with propriety be reduced. But that is not the point in dispute between free-traders and the friends of protection. The free-trader desires heavy duties on the poor man's luxuries, tea, coffee, and sugar, which we do not produce largely, and very light duties on things that we do produce. We would pursue the opposite course. We would see to it that our own household was properly provided and protected in their industry and the fruits of their willing labor. Their interests are those of the European capitalist and the American importer. Ours are those of the manufacturers, operatives, and farmers of America, against all combinations which oppress and oppose true American interests.

We desire not the oppression of the consumer. If the tariff needs revision, let it be carefully revised in the interests of home industry first, having at the same time due regard to revenue and the interests of the consumer. But the remedy, after all, for the consumer is to multiply home productions. Let capitalists invest in manufactures. If iron or cloth manufactures are making such exorbitant profits, let home capital take pity on American consumers and invest largely in a business which bears such good fruit. Let us not kill the goose which lays so many golden eggs. And yet that is the folly which free-traders would have us commit.

General Brinkerhoff asked, would it not be a benefit if in Toledo we could furnish houses and clothing and furniture and farming implements, at one-half the present cost? Certainly, that would be desirable. We never object to buying cheap or selling dear. But what avails it to a man if bread is only a penny a pound, if he cannot honestly get the penny wherewith to buy? If we go to Europe for our low-priced goods, the General did not tell us how we were to make the money to pay for these things. And that is the vital point in the whole controversy. We contend for a diversified home industry, the various branches of which shall be mutually helpful. England buys none of her agricultural supplies from us that she can get from the continent nearer home, nor would she if free trade were permanently established unless we could sell it for less than the serf laborers of Europe can produce it. We need protection more for the sake of our farmers than for any other interest. We are now prosperous under a system of protection; let us not bring bankruptcy on our country and distress to the poor by changes to enrich the importers of New York and the aristocrats of England.

THE GERMANS AND THE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The advice of the *Staats-Zeitung* to the German voters of the Fourth district is timely and significant. It tells them plainly that the Tammany candidate for the office of Civil Judge in the Fourth district is wholly unfit for that position, and that they ought to give their support to the Republican nominee, who is worthy of their confidence. Thus the breach between the German Democrats and Tammany widens, and it becomes more and more evident that the former are withdrawing in disgust from an alliance with political corruption. There is every reason why the whole body of German voters should participate in and act upon this feeling. That portion of them who have been used by the ring have submitted to it only at the expense of their good repute, and they have not gained the least advantage in return by recognition in any shape.

The nomination of General Sigel showed where that recognition might best be sought. The Republican party by that nomination gave evidence of its determination to respect the claims which so large a section of our fellow-citizens as the German undoubtedly possesses. The large vote which was cast in his support proves, also, that the fact was appreciated. The course of the *Staats-Zeitung* with reference to the Fourth district is a sufficient indication that it also is quite aware of the light which has broken upon the minds of its readers and cannot afford to disregard it. The same spread of opinion adverse to the Democratic party may be traced in the German press throughout the country, and everywhere the domination of that party over a class of citizens who never should have belonged to it seems to be drawing to a close.

Now it is for the Republican party to respond to these changes of opinion to the utmost of its power. The number and influence and organization of the German voters entitle them to the fullest possible recognition. There can be no sympathy between the Democratic party, to which is due the corruptions by which the city is disgraced, and the Germans, who are equally with others fleeced and stigmatized. The party which by its disloyalty created our enormous national debt, is not that with which they can profitably affiliate. But it is the duty of Republicans to encourage their efforts to break loose from it, and to invite them to unite their strength with the advocates of law and order and good government. How these blessings are withheld we see every day. The task of overcoming the tendency to corruption in council chambers, in great corporations and on the bench, is a very difficult one, and requires all the forces which can be brought together. The strength which the Germans bring to bear is of the utmost importance, as they themselves have become aware. It is essential, therefore, that a cordial union exist between them and the Republican party, and that it imply not only the most intimate mutual confidence, but a participation by the Germans in the rewards of party service which they are entitled to ask. It is for our leaders to see this, and to profit by the knowledge. Whether the day be near or distant at which the honest citizens of New York may be able to purify the administration of their Government, it is certain that a chief means to that end is to hold out the right hand of political fellowship to our foreign-born voters. They have been deceived and swindled long enough, and are resolving to range themselves under a new influence. If Republicans will act wisely and welcome them, as they ought to be welcomed, the power of the Democracy in this city may be nearer its end than has been supposed.

THE NEW PEERS.

From the N. Y. World.

It is understood that Mr. Gladstone is about to strengthen himself in the House of Lords by making ten new peers of the United Kingdom, and sending them to sit on the government side of the British Senate. This is a very convenient method of securing votes; the newly-made legislators will no doubt be faithful to their creator, for a while at least, and will support his measures for land reform in Ireland, etc. Experience has shown, however, that when a Commoner is made into a Lord he rapidly becomes conservative in his views, and, although he may remain nominally a Liberal, his descendants are very apt to be Tories. The gentlemen who are to be elevated to the peerage are Mr. Edward Ellice, M. P. for St. Andrews; Mr. T. Agar-Robartes, of Cornwall, the representative, through the female line, of the very ancient family of Robartes, Earls of Radnor, which became extinct in the male line in the eighteenth century, Mr. George Carr Glyn, who is member for Shaftesbury, a partner in the mercantile house of Glyn, Mills & Co., and a very good liberal; Colonel Greville-Nugent, M. P. for Longford; Mr. Christopher Talbot, M. P. for Glamorganshire, which county he has represented for thirty-nine years; Sir John Acton, whose mother was the only child and heir of the Duke of Dalberg, and whose wife is the Countess Arco-Valley of Austria; Right Honorable J. Fitzpatrick, M. P. and Lord-Lieutenant of Queen's county, Ireland; Lord Edward George Howard, second son of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk; the Earl of Listowel, of the Irish peerage, and a descendant of Richard Hare; and the Earl of Southesk, a Scotch peer, whose ancestor, the fifth Earl, was attainted in 1715, and who obtained a reversal of this attainder in 1855. This family is a very ancient one, and their estates of Carnegie have been held by them since the time of David II of Scotland. Three of these ten gentlemen are Roman Catholics, of high descent, two are bankers and merchants, and three are very large landed proprietors. It is a favorite assertion in England that the House of Lords, although a body of hereditary legislators, is really a representative body of the whole nation. There is one class, however, who certainly have no representative in the British Senate; and Mr. Gladstone might perhaps increase his number of new peers to a round dozen by adding two representative men of the working people—Mr. Thomas Connolly and M. Bradleigh, for instance. Their appearance as peers of the realm would probably create no such disturbance as that which followed the swearing in of Lord Clancharlie—as related by Victor Hugo—and they have too much sense to make such an end as that somewhat weak-minded young man did. As to blood, it is a pretty well ascertained fact that the representatives of some of the most ancient families of the kingdom are at present to be found among the working people, and it is not long ago that a descendant of Richard III was keeping a butcher shop at Exeter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 3, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 20 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise
By order,
CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,
11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,500 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
11 25tf City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
11 19 tf Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 26t*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
36 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.

EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.
GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!

BEAVERS.
ASTRACHANS.
CARACULLAS.
VELVETEENS.
CHINCHILLAS.
WATERPROOFS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
LYONS SILK VELVETS.
SCARLET, WHITE, AND BLUE CLOTHS.
Cloaking buyers have the great advantage of seeing in our Cloak Room all the new styles. Our fine Cloaking Stock is superb.
CLOAK ROOM.
BEAVER CLOAKS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.
CHINCHILLA CLOAKS.
CARACULLA CLOAKS.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS.
Cheap, medium and fine garments.
Prices range from $10 to $80.
1000 Shawls, full sizes, $3 to $70.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS.
INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
No. 114 S. ELEVENTH Street,
Have this week opened a fine assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS for Presents for the approaching Holidays.
LINEN HDKFS.
A full line for Ladies, Gents and Children, from the lowest to the finest grades.
EMBROIDERIES,
In French work and Hamburg, assorted styles.
LINEN SETS,
From the plainest style to the finest imported.
TIDIES,
In great variety and entirely new designs.
LACES.
Pointe, Pointe d'Applique, Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure, in new patterns.
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS,
And a great variety of
FANCY ARTICLES. [11 29 mwfim

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.
We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and
"Centrally Located,"
(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),
Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS,
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

LINENS.
We are offering unusual attractions to
LINEN BUYERS,
Having received a very large and varied importation.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
WILTBERGER'S
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Are warranted equal to any made.
VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMON, CLOVES,
ROSE, NUTMEG,
PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS,
CINNAMON.
Prepared at
A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,
No. 233 North SECOND Street.
Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Bluing clothes. 11 8 mwf3mrp

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
1 2 tf

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 tf12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2§

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

PIANOS.
GREAT SALE
OF
First-Class Rosewood Pianos,
AT PRICES BELOW THE ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.
Having determined to offer our extensive stock of *superior and beautifully finished seven octave Rosewood Pianos* at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December, at rates
Lower than we ever Offered Heretofore,
In order to close out our surplus stock by the end of the year.
The reputation of our instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor. They are acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to any instrument made in the world.
Persons wishing to purchase, or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
Will find that the special and extraordinary reductions of our prices will enable them to obtain
A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT
At a price even less than they would otherwise have to pay for a second-rate or inferior one.
Those wanting bargains should not fail to call early at our
WAREROOMS,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
And examine our stock, where they can readily be convinced of the superiority of our instruments and the sacrifices at which we are offering them.
SCHOMACKER & CO.,
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGAN.
A special discount of 30 per cent. during the month of December. 12 1 mwfim

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
9§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $60 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUFUS ADAMS
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 1104 GIRARD STREET,
(Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw15§

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST MARK'S (No. 1420 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22 wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Moyamensing Institute held its annual meeting last evening at their hall, southeast corner of Eleventh and Catharine streets. The report of the managers sets forth that during the past year 1159 persons visited the library rooms, and that books were loaned to subscribers and distributed gratuitously to general readers to the number of 1229. During the same period 102 new volumes were added to the library, and a large number of old books were rebound. Two members presented the library with 77 new volumes. A night school has been permanently established, and now has ninety scholars. The business report showed disbursements during the year to the amount of $1279·86; balance on hand, $31·89. The election for officers for 1870 resulted as follows:—President, John U. Giller; Vice-President, P. A. Fagan; Treasurer, Arthur Hughes; Secretary, William J. Reed; and twelve Directors.

—The Southwark Soup Society held its annual meeting at the society's building, Sutherland street, below Queen, last night. The report of the Secretary shows that during the year 307 families were assisted, and 1536 persons were provided with meals; 73,200 pints of soup and 15,533 loaves of bread were distributed; $2216·84 were collected, and $1289·09 were expended. The officers elected for the ensuing year were:—President, Philip Powell; Vice-Presidents, F. A. Black and H. W. Speel; Secretaries, Charles S. Close and J. V. B. Hicks; Treasurer, Alexander Greaves.

—St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, New street, below Fourth, was crowded to excess last evening by an audience mainly composed of children, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of the Sunday School of the church.

—The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Bible School of the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, was celebrated last evening. The occasion was one of great interest to the congregation and friends of the church.

—Select Council yesterday afternoon met in caucus and nominated Charles Graeff and Samuel Kelly for Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works.

—The Congressional Committee held another session yesterday afternoon, after which an adjournment was had to meet in Washington.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 122¾.

—Murders are being perpetrated by the Indians near Presco and Wilkenburg, Arizona.

—About 1200 Snake Indians have been induced to go upon the Klamath reservation, Oregon.

—According to Representative Paine the contested election cases are to be pressed to an early consideration.

—Some munitions of war, supposed to be intended for the Cubans, have been seized at Port Maria, Jamaica.

—Governor Geary has signed the act passed by the last Legislature, relative to the payment of taxes on unsettled lands.

—Hon. John Young denies having said that Canada would consent to annexation for the sake of trade with the United States.

—A bill, conferring upon travelling negroes equal privileges with whites, occupied the attention of the Alabama Senate yesterday.

—Public interest is still attracted towards the Bible question in Cincinnati, the Court in which the matter is being argued being daily thronged.

—Treasurer Spinner's annual report is probably the last he will make, as he is very anxious to retire, and will likely do so next spring.

—The removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia from Portland to Vancouver is asked by the Washington Territory Legislature.

—A postal convention has been concluded with Great Britain reducing the letter postage rate to six cents, to be prepaid under penalty of an additional six cents.

—Troops, it is stated, are to be sent to the posts lying around the Mormon territory. The Mormons are reported to have made hostile demonstrations, and to have formed a camp of 15,000 men.

—The losses of the Second National Bank of Cleveland by the defalcation of Buell are stated by the directors at $477,000. There is a balance of $62,843 over liabilities in addition to an unimpaired capital of $600,000. It is proposed to increase the capital to $800,000.

Foreign Affairs.

—Four hundred bishops are in Rome to attend the Œcumenical Council.

—Contrary to expectations, there were no disturbances in Paris yesterday.

—Rev. C. Voysey, an Episcopal clergyman, in England, has been convicted of heresy and expelled the Church.

—According to the *Times* the development of Irish demands must be stopped, unless England is prepared to abandon altogether the exercise of its functions.

CITY COUNCILS.

Yesterday afternoon both branches of Councils held their regular stated meeting:—

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair.

A voluminous batch of petitions was received, and referred to the various standing committees. One of them, presented by General Jones, bore more than a thousand signatures. It asked the city to pave Main street, Manayunk.

A communication from the Committee on Water was presented by Mr. Hodgdon. It relates to the necessity for taking measures to obtain a fuller supply. It took the usual reference.

Mr. Cattell offered an ordinance to appropriate $160,225 for the support of Girard College during the ensuing year.

This was agreed to.

A further ordinance, appropriating $169,100 for the expenses of the estate other than Girard College, was agreed to.

A resolution to lay water pipe in Bell and in Preston streets, was adopted.

Another, appropriating $687 72 to pay certain ground rents for the Controllers of Public Schools, was agreed to.

An ordinance was offered by Mr. Jones, authorizing the Committee on Law to employ F. C. Brewster, Wm. B. Mann, James Lynd and Geo. W. Riddle as additional counsel to the city in suits entered against it by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. Agreed to.

The committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer reported thus:

Cash balance, - - -	$1,137,557 01
Received in November, - -	886,868 40
	$2,024,425 41
Payments in November, - -	1,089,600 70
Balance, - - - -	$934,823 71
Appropriated thus:	
Payment of interest on loans, -	$857,481 75
Sinking fund securities, - -	67,080 13
Registered warrants, - - -	210,261 83
	$934,823 71

An ordinance appropriating $1,250,500 to pay interest on the funded debt, due January 1, was agreed to.

Also, another authorizing a temporary loan, not to exceed $600,000, to meet such demands as may be made upon the City Treasurer.

Mr. Kamerly opposed this.

Mr. Smith moved to make the figure $1,100,000.

The whole subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A long communication was received from the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

After its reading, Mr. Fox offered a resolution directing the committee to report an ordinance conforming to certain claims of the department. This was agreed to.

Mr. Plumly offered a resolution, asking what streets had been paved during three years past, and in what condition they now were. Adopted.

Mr. Hodgdon moved that an expert at accounts be appointed, to examine the books of all the departments; and that $5000 be appropriated for the expense. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McIlvain presented an ordinance appropriating $7825 to the Commissioners of South-street bridge, to pay certain peremptory expenses. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Francieus moved that Mr. Barlow, during an expected absence of the president of the Chamber, be declare president pro tem., and authorized to sign all ordinances passed by the body. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution of inquiry whether one of the Penn Squares would not be sufficient for the erection of the proposed municipal buildings. He claimed that one of them would be ample.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 14 to 9.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Branch met at the usual hour, president Wagner in the chair.

The superintendent of the Girard Estates communicated the names of the lessees of the Girard coal lands.

Mr. Hall presented an ordinance, supplementary to an ordinance, compelling the railway companies to pave both sides of their rails with cubical blocks of granite when repaving. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to reconsider the bill making the appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes. Agreed to.

The consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.

A number of communications were referred.

Mr. Shoemaker, of the Committee on Finance, presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $50,155 to the Department of Police and Fire-alarm Telegraph for 1870.

Also, one making an appropriation of $10,732 27 to pay certain fees of road jurors, and for making transfers. Agreed to.

Also, an appropriation of $7950 to the Controllers of Public Schools.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to strike out $5300 for a school-house in the Twenty-sixth section. Lost—yeas 18, nays 19.

Mr. Hanna moved to indefinitely postpone the subject, but withdrew the motion.

Mr. Evans moved to reconsider. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to strike out the item making the appropriation of $5300 to the Twenty-sixth section. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a report of the committee fixing the tax rates for 1870, which was submitted by the sub-committee and adopted by the Finance Committee, together with various papers from the sub-committee.

The ordinance fixes the tax rate at $1 80 per $100, and is apportioned as follows: For the relief and support of the poor, 9 cents; public schools, 26 cents; lighting the city, 10 cents; payment of the interest of the funded debt and for the sinking fund, 60 cents; public highways, 11 cents; water supply, 7½ cents; police, 19 cents; markets and city property, 3 cents; department of fire, 2½ cents; prisons, 3 cents; city commissioners, 4½ cents; street cleaning, 2¾ cents; and for the remaining expenses of the municipality, 14½ cents. On agricultural and farm lands one-half of the highest rate to be levied, and on rural and suburban property two-thirds of said rate; and no part of that set apart for the poor shall be levied in wards where houses for the poor are provided, as required by the eighteenth section of the act of February, 1854. The following allowances to be made to the payers of taxes, and penalties added for the non-payment of taxes, namely: at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the date of the payment until the first day of January, if paid before the first day of September; if paid after the first day of September and before the first day of October, the addition of one per cent., and if not paid before the first day of October, then an additional two per cent. to be added; and if not paid until after the first day of December, then an additional three per cent. to be added.

Mr. Hetzell moved to postpone the discussion of the University bill, which was made the special order for five o'clock. Agreed to.

The ordinance in reference to the tax rates was discussed.

Mr. Wagner, chairman of the sub-committee, said the committee had investigated the reports of hte City Controller, for the purpose of finding out the financial condition of the city, which no official could give them. To meet the expenses of the city it will be necessary to levy $8,654,662 77. If the tax rate is fixed at $1.80 it will be sufficient, provided it is collected, and will leave a surplus of $1,650,000. There are now unpaid taxes to the amount of over $3,800,000.

Mr. Evans spoke in favor of the ordinance.

Personalities were indulged in to some extent by opposing members.

The yeas and nays were called upon the first section, fixing the tax rate at $1 80, and stood—yeas 31, nays 6; and the ordinance passed.

Section second of the ordinance, appropriating the receipts of taxes, was then taken up, and agreed to. The ordinance passed.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to suspend the order of business. Agreed to.

A bill from Select Council, authorizing the employment of additional counsel to defend the city in the suit brought by the Navigation Company, was taken up.

Mr. Hetzell moved to strike out the names of William B. Mann and F. Carroll Brewster. The motion was lost.

Mr. Hetzell moved to strke out the name of Wm. B. Mann. Not agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell moved to adjourn. No quorum voting, the roll was called. The motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Hetzell moved to reconsider.

Mr. Huhn moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Nichols said, as there appeared to be a free fight, he would move to take a recess for half an hour. Not agreed to.

The original question was then agreed to.

Adjourned.

RELICS.

Remains of Indian Mounds Discovered in Alabama.

Professor N. T. Lupton, of the Southern University, Greenboro', Ala., at the request of Professor Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has recently made an examination of some of the most interesting Indian mounds in Alabama. These mounds, he says, are found at frequent intervals for a hundred miles or more along the river. Near the small village of Carthage is a collection of more than 20. These are truncated, rectangular pyramids, averaging about 20 feet in height. As the field has been cultivated for many years, some of them have been ploughed down nearly to the common level, while one towers over 40 feet, and is covered with a luxurious growth of forest trees, one of which measures nearly three feet in diameter. One of these mounds Professor Lupton opened, by digging a well eight feet square into it perpendicularly from the top. At a depth of three feet, portions of two skeletons were found, with their heads towards the east. The teeth only were in a good state of preservation; the remaining bones nearly all crumbled on being handled. At the depth of about eight feet the remains of three or more skeletons were found similar to the first.

The bottom portion of a vase was here found, which, on being removed, disclosed a circular opening about one foot in diameter, around the sides of which were the charred remains of wood, showing that a stake or wooden pillar once occupied this opening. About a foot from the bottom of this opening, at the depth of 16 feet from the surface, the remains of several skeletons were discovered, with the teeth and some other bones in a fine state of preservation. A large quantity of ashes and some charcoal, with one piece of charred bone, were found around this opening. Only a few stone implements were found—what appeared to be beads crumbled to powder when handled. Mussel shells were occasionally met with while digging, also charcoal, pieces of mica, and pottery. The fact was clearly established that this is a burial mound, and the conclusion is drawn that a stake or pillar was originally planted over the grave of several personages of distinction and victims burned thereat. A singularly carved ornament of wood was obtained, which is supposed to have formed the top of the stake. It is apparently covered with paint, which accounts for its preservation.

California as a Habitable Country.

The *Alta California*, of San Francisco, prints the following, in response to a letter of inquiry from Chicago:—

"Of the climate we can say, briefly, that orange and fig trees bear fruit and rose bushes bear flowers in every month of the year, in the open air; we have no snow or ice; our summers are so cool that we wear no thin clothing in San Francisco, and we have no 'dreary rains;' that is, not drearier than those of Chicago, for the driest season there is as wet as our wettest, and from May to November our skies are cloudless, or at least rainless.

"Living is dearer here than in Chicago. The ordinary charge for board and lodging in private families for poor people is from $20 to $35 per month, and for those who are in comfortable circumstances from $35 to $75. Boarding alone at some of our best hotels is $12 per week. Nice houses, with from five to eight rooms, in retired streets, rent for $30 or $40 per month. We have no ague in San Francisco, nor is it known on the coast within thirty miles of the ocean, nor in the Sierra Nevada, 1500 feet above the sea, or higher; but in the Sacramento basin, at some points within 800 feet of the sea, it is common.

"We use greenbacks here when we can get them. Large quantities change hands every day in all parts of the State. They are used in paying off about three thousand men in the service of the National Government, in paying income tax, and occasionally in ordinary private business. They have a recognized value, with which our people are familiar. We are not in the habit of throwing them into the waste-paper basket. If a man wants to buy anything with greenbacks, he need not have any trouble in San Francisco. But our common currency is gold, and when we say 'dollar,' we mean a gold dollar."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....7 07 | MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS.....4 33 | HIGH WATER.....7 18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 18
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York, via Bos.	Nov. 20
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 20
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 23
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
India	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Nov. 27

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 4
Bellona	New York	London	Dec. 4
N. American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 14
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 4
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 4
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 4
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Dec. 4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Zulma, Eckerman, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Schr Thos. N. Stone, Pitcher, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Eliza Pike, Larkin, Charleston, S. C., Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr K. J. Koyt, Parker, Norfolk, Wald, Nagle & Co.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Seull, Gloucester, do.
Schr C. Woolsey, Parker, Washington, do.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Springer, Washington, do.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Petersburg, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Eutaw, Coffin, 36 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

Ship Lancaster, for Mobile; schrs Addie Murchie, for Cienfuegos; and Annie Amsden, for Trinidad, went to sea 1st inst.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 2.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Dido, with railroad iron, for Philadelphia.
A. R. Van Buren, with nitrate soda, for Philadelphia.
Alvin Clark, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.
E. C. Potter, with lumber, for New Brunswick.
Jas. McMahon, with lumber, for Philadelphia.
Satterlee, with nitrate soda, for Wilmington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 2.—The following barges left this afternoon, eastward:—

H. S. Armstrong; A. McKever; M. Repplier; Wm. Norman; W. M. Rising; A. Reynolds; E. Dunham; Harvest Moon; Estelia; H. Davis; James Hand; and A. G. Myrick, all with coal, for New York.

The Cascadilla and Mary Dunn, with corn, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 3.—The barge J. J. Mongen, with coal for New York, left last night.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 30th ult.
Barque William, Cole, hence, at Brouwershaven 19th ult.
Barque Cienfuegos, Allen, hence, at Portland 30th ult.
Brig Annie Batchelder, Steelman, at Portland 30th ult., from Caibarien.
Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, sailed from Matanzas 22d ult., for Pensacola.
Brig M. E. Leighton, Gay, hence, at Cardenas 19th ult., via Quebec.
Brig Altavela, Reed, hence, at Cardenas 20th ult, via Wilmington, N. C.
Schrs Maria Jane, Jones, and H. W. Godfrey, Sears, hence, at Washington, D. C., 30th ult.
Schr Fly, Carter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.
Schr Mabel F. Staples, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Newport A. M. 30th ult.
Schr J. W. Everman, Outten, sailed from Richmond 30th ult., for Philadelphia via Pamunkey river.
Schrs John S. Draper, Dennis, for Wareham; Sarah Underbill, Warren, for Boston; Amelia Carroll, Knight, for Pawtucket; and J. C. Crowell, Halsey, for Dighton, all from Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.
Schr Alice G. Grace, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 29th ult.; was leaking, with steam pump in use; will have to go on a railway for repairs.
Schrs E. Doron, Burnett, from Boston, and A. E. Safford, Hale, from Pawtucket, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 1st inst.
Schrs W. H. Travers, Wheatley; Narcissa, Abbott; and Ocean Wave, Kirby, hence, at Norfolk 30th ult.
Schrs Casper Helt, Shoe, hence, and D. B. Steelman, Seull, from New Jersey, at Richmond 1st inst.
Schr War Eagle, Crowell, hence, at Newburyport 30th ultimo.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley; Ontara, Sprague; and S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schrs M. E. Vancleaf, Peterson; J. G. Babcock, Babcock; L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame; J. Macaulay, Cain; M. A. Stevens, Montgomery; and Geo. S. Adams, Fisk, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have given notice that, from the 15th day of November, 1869, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Dune Point, Lochandail Islay, west coast of Scotland. The light will be a fixed light, white between the bearings NE. by E. to about N. by E. ½ E.; red from about N. by E. ½ E. to about W. ½ N.; and white from about W. ½ N. to SW. by W. ¼ W.; it will be elevated 50 feet above high water springs, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 13 miles. The illuminating apparatus is by lenses of the fourth order. The lighthouse is situated on Dune Point, half a mile north of Port Charlotte.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 25½ degrees westerly in 1869.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 19, 1869.

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,

GENERAL PATENT AGENT,

No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.

AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.

TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 tf 1

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 25

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 9 rp6

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHURCH ALLEY, Philadelphia. 6 1 stuth6

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,706 34	
On Fire Risks	161,905 95	
		$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634 02
		$1,566,335 31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216 29	
On Fire Risks	149,629 70	
		$1,063,845 99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		115,027 65
		$1,178,873 64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100 29	
Fire Losses	94,344 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Re-Insurances	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,280 64	
Expenses	23,927 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,600 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,500 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097 96
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4366. Estimated value	2,740 20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
	Cash in Drawer	972 26
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also insure Rents on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Assets.....$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION!

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

NORTH AMERICA,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

(MARINE),

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital.....$500,000

Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT,

11 1 mwf t12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000

$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

SAMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William DeFine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.

All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.

Special advantages offered to Clergymen.

A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16 6

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $3,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [3 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00

Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $513,270 23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869.

THE CITY TAX RATE—DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.

The Common Council yesterday, acting in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, fixed the rate of taxation during the ensuing year at $1·80. This rate will inevitably prove insufficient under the present system of collections, and create another deficiency at the end of next year, which will lead to a corresponding increase of the municipal debt. We deplore the evils of onerous taxation, and deeply regret that a necessity for a high rate should exist, but it is nevertheless desirable now, and it must soon become absolutely necessary, that the city should obtain from the citizens, each year, enough money to defray current expenditures. The convenient policy which a polite Frenchman calls "the anticipation of resources" cannot be continued forever, and its dangers have been fearfully illustrated by the steady and tremendous increase of indebtedness since consolidation. Each new year a tax rate is fixed with the assurance that it will be sufficient to meet expenditures, and it invariably results in a deficiency. Cities which persist in such a course through a long period cannot hope to escape the bankruptcy that is inevitably entailed, sooner or later, upon the commercial firms, corporations, or nations which are guilty of similar folly and injustice. In December, 1868, the minority report of the Finance Committee recommended a tax rate of $2·20, and the results have shown that its predictions that a rate of $1·80 would result in a large deficiency have unhappily been fully realized. It appears that on the 1st of Nov., 1869, the warrants outstanding amounted to the sum of $2,866,668·15, and the provisions for obtaining revenue during the coming year are so inadequate that a much larger amount of floating indebtedness will probably be outstanding at the close of next year. The Controller estimates the total amount of money required in 1870 at $14,000,000, of which, he says, nearly $10,000,000 should be provided by taxation. The committee's estimate reduces the total sum required to a little less than $13,000,000; and while they concede that $8,648,662·77 of this sum should be raised by taxation, the rate they have fixed will only produce $8,308,979·79, provided it is all collected; but, judging from past experience, a large percentage of this sum will never be paid into the treasury. According to the Controller's estimates, which are, however, criticized and condemned as imperfect and unfair, the deficiency will be a million and a half of dollars, even if all the taxes assessed are collected; while, if the estimates of the Finance Committee be accepted, there will be a deficiency of nearly $350,000, even if no allowance is made for the delinquency of tax-payers, and if the extra appropriations amount to a mere nominal sum!

This prospect, bad as it is, is intensified by the vices of the present system of collecting the taxes, which is as imperfect and inadequate as the tax rate itself. While the city fails to redeem her warrants, delinquent tax-payers are withholding from the treasury a sum far greater than her matured obligations, and the net product of any tax rate has become a matter of guesswork rather than calculation. The Finance Committee deserve credit for their forcible exposition of this subject, and it is time that the disgraceful and dishonest proceedings of the sharks and shirks who have done so much to embarrass the city treasury should be summarily arrested. As a general principle no tax is more collectable than that imposed on real estate. Whatever may be done with other species of property, it cannot be concealed or carried away, and it always possesses a value at least equal to the municipal claim. And yet we are told that at this moment there is due to this fearfully embarrassed city nearly six millions of dollars of the taxes heretofore levied, mainly, on real estate! And a large portion of this sum is lost forever, on account of the delays in pressing payment and in entering up liens! In view of this disclosure, all former exhibitions of indifference and neglect of the interests of Philadelphia by the Legislature will pale into insignificance when compared with inattention to this vitally important subject at the approaching session. It is evident that the law defining the duties of the Receiver of Taxes should be thoroughly revised; and there can be little doubt that the public interests would be better served, in the matter of entering up liens, by the City Solicitor, than by a solicitor appointed by a Receiver of Taxes, and responsible only to him. We do not like the suggestion of the Finance Committee that the unpaid taxes should be sold to the highest bidder; it is liable to many obvious objections, one of which is that a body of delinquents might themselves combine to purchase at a price far below the true value, their own obligations. Besides, the whole idea of farming out taxes is antiquated, and in progressive communities obsolete. The city should have more practical power to collect taxes, or discharge any other municipal duty, than any single citizen or small combination of citizens; and it would have this power if proper laws were framed and honest and intelligent officials were chosen. In the present state of the city's finances there is only one thing to be done about the taxes levied on real estate—collect them, amicably if possible, but at all hazards, by distraint or sale of personal or real estate, and that, too, within a year or thereabouts of the time when they are levied. If the existing laws do not now grant the necessary powers, they should be so altered as to confer them, on proper officers, at the earliest practicable moment.

NOT SO BELLIGERENT.

The friends of free Cuba in this city have concluded to postpone, for a few days at least, the grand demonstration which was to have come off at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, the cause alleged being the inability of several distinguished Senators and Representatives to be present at the time fixed. The task of securing signatures to the petition urging Congress to recognize the insurgents as belligerents has been quietly progressing, however, and it is claimed that fifty thousand Philadelphians have affixed their names thereto. Letters from a number of distinguished politicians endorsing the belligerent movement have also been received and given to the public, among the writers being ex-Senator Wade, of Ohio, Senator Cameron, of this State, and "Sunset" Cox, the bright light of the New York city Democracy. But, unhappily, none of these gentlemen can be present; and several others who write in response to the invitations of the committee decline to put in an appearance, some of them plainly taking grounds against the movement, although nearly all are free to express their earnest sympathies with the Cuban cause.

Senator Conkling, of New York, in his letter to the committee, puts the case very clearly and sensibly. "My sympathies," he says, "are very strongly with Cuba, and with the ideas embodied in her effort to be free. In so far as those ideas can be espoused in her case, *with honest regard for the requirements of public law*, I trust they will be espoused in this country by Government and people." With this view of the case every true American can heartily agree; but when the friends of free Cuba urge upon Congress to ignore the requirements of public law, and recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, in defiance of our international obligations, they exhibit much more concern for the success of the Cuban patriots than for the honor, dignity, and welfare of their own country.

Ex-Senator Wade, in his letter, takes a very superficial view of the subject. He alleges, what no American will dispute, that "the people of Cuba to-day have the same right to govern themselves, asking no favors of Spain, as the people of this republic have." Mr. Wade then falls back upon history for a parallel, and says:—

"They—the people of Cuba—stand in the same relation to Spain that our forefathers did to England in the time of the Revolution, and cannot this great republic afford to be as generous to them as the monarchy of France was to us?"

But the champion of free Cuba ignores the fact that at the time France extended such material assistance to the struggling colonies of this country she was already at war with Great Britain, and gave us her assistance, not because she hated kingcraft and tyranny, and sympathized with every people who sought the right of self-government, but because she saw an opportunity for disintegrating the territory and weakening the power of her antagonist. If the United States were already at war with Spain, or had a substantial grievance of her own against that country, and were ready to go to war on that account, it would be all very well to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents before they have established their right, under the international code, to such recognition.

Mr. Wade, however, does not believe that Spain would regard recognition as a *casus belli*, but is prepared to support it, even if Spain is determined to fight all who interfere. The chances are that war would follow untimely action on the part of our Government; and if an international conflict were once inaugurated, it would be difficult to keep it within narrow bounds. Besides sacrificing our issue with Great Britain on the Alabama claims question, we would encounter the risk of a long and destructive conflict with European nations, and make the sad mistake of plunging the country into war before it has had an opportunity to recover from the devastation and suffering of a civil contest of unparalleled proportions. The time for a recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents has not yet arrived. Not until we can espouse their cause with an "honest regard for the requirements of public law," can we do so with safety, and without any of the fearful risks which would be encountered at present.

Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston, is a Democrat, but in spite of that he has administered the affairs of his office in an able, honest, and impartial manner, giving entire satisfaction to the orderly and law-abiding portion of the community. The only persons who are not satisfied are the Mayor's own political friends. The Democracy do not want him to be honest and impartial; and so, as Mayor Shurtleff has not proved himself to be a Democrat of the "red hot" stamp, he has been thrown overboard, and another person has received the nomination for the next term whom it is hoped will have more regard for the interests of the party.

Mayor Fox attempted to play a similar *role* in this city, but unfortunately his good performances were not equal to his good intentions, and he has failed to give satisfaction to anybody. This, however, would make no difference, for if the administration of our Mayor had been as successful as that of Mayor Shurtleff, he would be dropped at the next convention just the same.

Those terrible fellows who live across the border are in a sorry plight. There is a prospect of a fight in the Red River country, and behold, they send one man into the enemy's country to attempt conciliation. Whenever a Fenian general is seen in uniform on the streets of one of our cities, the Dominion straightway arms itself to the teeth, and talks about the wonderful things that will be done if the reckless Fenian ventures to cross the border. But when there is a chance for the volunteers and "the Queen's Own" to encounter a foe ready to fight, the volunteers and "the Queen's Own" are not to be found.

The United States Troops about New York have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move to-day, and the supposition is that their destination is Utah. A rumor from that quarter states that the Mormons have formed a camp of 15,000 men, and that they have made a number of hostile demonstrations. It is well known that Brigham Young chafes exceedingly at the restraints placed upon him by the laws of the United States, and that he would not hesitate to defy them if he dared. For a long time he was able to do so practically, but now he is being gradually hemmed in by the advancing tide of civilization, and he is no more able to keep the people over whom he rules isolated from the world. The consequence is that the opponents of Mormonism are able to denounce it with comparative impunity, and Brigham can no longer take the law into his own hands and crowd out all who dare to deny his doctrine and dispute his authority. With a large increase of the Gentile population, and the spread of intelligence that results from it, the Mormon leaders find that it is beginning to be difficult for them to maintain their influence; but it seems scarcely probable that they will dare to openly inaugurate a rebellion against the Government. If any warlike attitude on their part, however, has been assumed, it ought to be checked in the beginning; and it is just as well, for the sake of avoiding any future trouble, that sufficient troops should be maintained in the Mormon territory to overawe any rebellious spirits who may be disposed to create a disturbance.

The elections in Mississippi and Texas have progressed quietly, as far as we have heard, and in the former State there has been a clean sweep by the radicals, who elect their candidate for Governor, and will have a clear majority in the Legislature. This result ensures the early readmission of the State to her place in the Union, and an entrance upon a career of prosperity unexampled in the past. In Texas, however, the conservatives claim a victory; but, as the election in that State does not close until this evening, it is impossible as yet to divine the result with certainty. Conservatism in Texas is a vastly different thing from conservatism in Virginia, and the success of the Hamilton ticket will not be anything less than a misfortune. Since Mississippi has done so nobly, we shall not despair of Texas for a few days yet.

A Poor Show.—The statement which has just emanated from the Bureau of Statistics, giving the aggregate value of the imports into each of the customs districts of the United States, places Philadelphia in a very humiliating position. The following is the value in gold of the total imports in each of the districts named during the year ending June 30, 1869:—

New York	$295,117,682
Boston and Charlestown	44,636,967
San Francisco	18,088,901
Philadelphia	15,967,556
Baltimore	15,863,032
New Orleans	11,414,893

The time was when the comparison was more favorable to the Quaker City than this; but this time will never come again unless our people put forth their utmost exertions to revive our trade with foreign countries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ TO COUNTERACT an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that, because we are on Chesnut street and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be enormously high, we here publish a

LIST OF PRICES.

Light Weight Overcoats from $9 to $25.	Business Suits. Chesterfields $12·50
Black Beaver Overcoats $16, 18, 20, 25, 35.	Pants 5·00
Chinchilla Overcoats, all colors, $20, 22, 25 28, 35.	Vests 2·50
Heavy Petersham Overcoats, $16, 20.	Whole suit 20·00
Youths' Overcoats from $7 to 25.	And all grades from $20 to 60.
Child's Overcoats from $4·50 to 25.	Handsome Dress Suits. All black $25 to 65
Garibaldi Suit from $5 to 20.	Fine Tricot 33 to 45
Prince Imperial Suit from $6 to 25.	Swallow-Tail Dress Coats. Black Cloth $16 to 40
Bismark Suit from $6 to 20.	Blue Cloth 25 to 35
And twenty other styles Gents' Wrappers, $5 to 30.	Boys' Jacket 4·50
	Boys' Pants 3·50
	Whole suit $8·00
	And all grades up to $20
	Metropolitan Suits from $10 to 26.
	Youths' Chesterfields from $10 to 20.

The list embraces only a small portion of our stock, but gives an idea of what buyers can do, and demonstrates that

THE VERY FINEST STYLES,
THE VERY FINEST QUALITIES,
THE VERY FINEST MAKES
OF
GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING
can be sold and are being sold by us
VERY MUCH
CHEAPER
THAN PEOPLE THINK.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment, Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut street. 10 26

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
YOUNG FOLKS SERIES.
AFTERNOON LECTURES,
BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

T. B. PUGH takes great pleasure in announcing to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia that Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, whose adventures in Equatorial Africa have given so much delight to the youthful student of History, will give a series of three Lectures, in day time, as follows:—

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 11,
"UNDER THE EQUATOR."
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, December 15,
"AMONG THE CANNIBALS."
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18,
"LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties. Mr. Du Chaillu will appear on one of these occasions in the identical costume worn by him in his travels.

Mr. Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra will discourse appropriate music previous to each Lecture.
Admission to each Lecture ..... 25 cents
Reserved seats (extra) ..... 25 cents
Tickets (with reserved seats) for Series ..... $1·00
Doors open at 2. Lecture at 3 o'clock.
The sale of tickets will commence on Monday morning, December 6, at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, at 9 o'clock. 12 3 3t

☞ NEW GAS.
DUNDERDALE'S CARBO-HYDROGEN GAS MACHINE REMOVED to
No. 237 South THIRD STREET.
S. H. BAYLEY.
11*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MEMORIAL MISSION
OF THE
NOW REUNITED
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETHANY,
CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.
FAIR
FOR THE SALE OF
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
TO BE HELD IN
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Commencing DECEMBER 9, at 4 P. M., and Closing DECEMBER 14, at 10 P. M.

Our citizens are requested to bear this in mind in arranging for the Holidays.
Also, a series of MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in connection with the Fair.

CONTRIBUTIONS,
Either Money or Goods, solicited. May be sent to the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. 12 3

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,
Subject—"CIRCUMSTANCES."
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
Subject—"HABIT."
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject not yet announced,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.
HORACE GREELEY,
"THE WOMAN QUESTION,"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

Tickets for these Lectures for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street. Reserved Seats in Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75c.; Stage Tickets, Standing Tickets, and Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c. 12 2 3t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.
SUBJECT—"CLEAR GRIT."

Dec. 7—MARK TWAIN.
Dec. 9—DE CORDOVA.
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 30

☞ STEREOPTICON EXHIBITIONS
OF
CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY,
BY T. CLARKSON TAYLOR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE PLAINS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY.
Illustrated with beautiful Illuminated Photographs, covering 500 square feet, and now exhibited, for the first time in this city, at the
HALL OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,
TENTH Street, above Chesnut.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 8. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Parrish's drug store, Eighth and Arch streets, and at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut st. 12 3 6t4p

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LECTURES ON COOKERY,
On December 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th, in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Terms for the Course of Seven Lectures, $4.
Single Lecture, 75c. Tickets at the hall. 11 30 tf

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700 KEGS
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Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
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Worth 50.

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Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.
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Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

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Linen Housekeeping Goods,
An immense Stock,
At 25 to 33½ Less.

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Lyons Silk Velvets,
All Widths,
At Large Concessions.

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Mourning Goods
In Infinite Variety,
Lower than since the War.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
In this department we have made an entire revision of the Prices of our Cloths, Astrachans, Cloaks, Suits, and Velvets, and the greatest bargains are now offered to purchasers.
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,
11 27 smw4t6 PHILADELPHIA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the very laughable comedy of *The Saucy Housemaid* will be performed for the last time this evening. To-morrow, by particular request, the drama of *Hunted Down* and the comedy of *The Jacobite* will be given. To-morrow there will be a children's matinee, when *Bold Jack the Giant Killer* will be performed.

On Monday the new play of *Patrice; or, The White Woman of Wicklow* will be produced with new scenery and effects.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is announced for this evening.

It will also be performed at the matinee to-morrow.

On Monday Miss Bateman will commence an engagement with Tom Taylor's drama of *Mary Warner*.

AT THE ARCH Buckstone's comedy of *Single Life* will be presented this evening, with the comic drama of *One Wife*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an amusing programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the entertainment for this evening will combine a number of amusing features.

SIGNOR BLITZ will execute some of his most remarkable feats of magic this evening at the Assembly Building. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform to-morrow afternoon at Musical Fund Hall.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., will discourse at the Academy of Music on "Clear Grit," and a very entertaining lecture may be expected. Mr. Collyer has a very high reputation at the West as an orator and humorist, and, as there is much curiosity to hear him, a crowded house may be expected.

On Tuesday next Mark Twain will lecture.

Mr. Pugh announces three supplementary lectures for the young folks, to be delivered by Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu on the afternoons of December 11, 15, and 18. M. Du Chaillu will describe his wonderful adventures in Africa, with pictorial and other illustrations to make them as interesting as possible. Tickets for the series can be procured at Gould's on and after Monday next.

JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., will lecture on "Circumstance" on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

OPERA DI CAMERA.—Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb announces that he will produce his new opera, entitled *Treasured Tokens*, at the Chesnut Street Theatre on Wednesday afternoon, December 15. A number of popular artists have been engaged to interpret this work, including Mrs. Remington Fairlamb, Madame S. Behrens, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. W. W. Gilchrist, and Mr. W. H. Beckett. The chorus will consist of twenty-five voices, and the orchestra of twenty performers selected from the best talent in the city.

Mr. Fairlamb states that this is a distinct work from his grand opera of *Leonello*, which he hopes to be able to produce. He calls *Treasured Tokens* an *opera di camera* because it is not sufficiently elaborate for a grand opera, and yet aims at a higher rank than a mere operetta. It was at first intended to produce it in a private manner at the Amateur Drawing Room, but a variety of circumstances have combined to render a more public performance expedient. As an effort for the advancement of American musical art, this work ought to receive a cordial recognition at the hands of the public, and we hope that the attendance at this experimental performance will be large enough to encourage the composer, and to enable him to make a fair test of the value of his work. Mr. Fairlamb, as an American and as a Philadelphian, is entitled to hearty support in placing before the public an original composition of this character.

The price of tickets will be $1·00 and $1·50 for reserved seats, which can be secured at Trumpler's.

HON. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, the Oriental traveller, will deliver four lectures on Oriental and Bible lands, at the Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown, on Monday evening, December 6; Tuesday, December 7; Monday, December 13; and Tuesday, December 14. At each lecture choice selections of music will be sung by the choir of the church. The price of single tickets is 50 cents; for the course, $1.

CITY ITEMS.

WE HAVE THE BEST MADE, *the best fitting, and in all respects the best stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia.*

OUR PRICES ARE GUARANTEED LOWER *than the lowest elsewhere, no matter what may be the pretext for sacrificing goods.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PREPARATORY MEDICATION.—The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if a man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle osseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS *stand supreme.* In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equalled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles purporting to belong to the same class that have ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of DYSPEPSIA, and all its complications, it may be said to have *lived down competition* and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this genial restorative at the commencement of winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.

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BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL, LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL.

DIED.

COLLADAY.—On the evening of the 2d instant, MARTHA W., wife of the late Theodore Colladay, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Samuel Oakford, No. 1602 Brown street, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEWIS.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH LEWIS, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1234 S. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, December 5, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

STARR.—On the 2d instant, of typhoid fever, JOHN STARR, aged 37 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Woodbury, N. J., on Secondday morning, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

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Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

DURABILITY,
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY
Are combined in our
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Also, our
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Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES, 40 cents per lb.
NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, PURE SPICES.
PIE PEACHES in large cans, at only 15 cents per can, warranted good, and of this year's growth.
OUR TABLE SHERRY,
$2·50 per gallon by cask, or $2·75 by five-gallon demijohn.
COOKING WINES AND BRANDIES. CIDER.
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NO. 120 S. ELEVENTH STREET.
A fine assortment of
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
At reduced prices. 12 3 6trp

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF SPOONS AND FORKS,
At reduced prices.
12 3 6trp ISAAC DIXON, No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS
10 15ftu51 DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.
Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.
Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.
Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.
Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.
Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 2m

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

THE MAMMOTH SALE
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING
Has commenced, and is now in full progress, at
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in the City.

We are Rapidly Selling off, at Prices below the Cost of Manufacturing,
OVERCOATS, all styles,
SUITS, every description,
PANTS and VESTS,
(HUNDREDS OF VARIETIES).
For a short time a deduction of 15 per cent. on all cash sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING, the very best made, at heavy reductions.
Twenty Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Determined to close out quickly the IMMENSE STOCK ON HAND, we shall make the Sale a Duplicate in every respect of the
Great Executor's Sale held one year ago,
At which the People well Remember they secured the
Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their live

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.
Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested
EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
In the manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about
$400,000,
Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments. Goods of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year. Hence we are determined, at all hazards, to make a
CLEAN SWEEP,
So as to have our counters clear for the next Season's Trade.
HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M. AND SATURDAY NIGHTS LATER.
Any garments bought at night, or any other time, CHEERFULLY EXCHANGED, and when not able to suit the customer, the MONEY RETURNED, according to OUR CUSTOM FOR YEARS PAST.
An extra force of salesman in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.
WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS.
WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall, the Largest Clothing House,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We are now opening the finest stock of KITCHEN FURNISHING HARDWARE in this city, and are prepared to supply *all* kinds of WOODEN WARE, IRON WARE, TIN WARE, JAPANNED WARE, BASKETS, and BRITANNIA TEA SETS at moderate prices, saving time, trouble, and money to persons who want to furnish a house.

We have added to our assortment an elegant selection of SILVER-PLATED WARE, from the Factory of the celebrated MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,
No. 1004 ARCH STREET,
12 1 wfm11t PHILADELPHIA.

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street.
House-Furnishing Goods.
Will reduce our stock, previous to removal,
At Very Low Prices Indeed.
Christmas Goods
OFFERED AT COST. [12 1 wfmt25rp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

HOLIDAYS.
SUBSTANTIALS FOR 1869.
Prices Down with Gold.
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS,
OTTOMANS, HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS (Bordered and Plain).
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,
11 26 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES, ETC.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
J. JUEL,
No. 1539 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 12 3 5mawtrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
PRICES REDUCED.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2 to $14 a pair.
WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors.
TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. [11 26 3t

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
IN E. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE, (TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
WISTAR & SOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 8 6p6

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

GRAPES.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES!
650 KEGS
In Beautiful Clusters,
AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
11 29 1t PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
Christmas Presents.
ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box.
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price.
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. [11 16rp

THE VATICAN,
No. 1010 CHESNUT Street,
Statuary, Bronzes, and Vases,
CHOICE GEMS OF ART,
And articles of taste for the adornment of parlor, library, hall, and boudoir, and for Bridal and Christmas Gifts.
Articles at all prices, from ONE DOLLAR to ONE HUNDRED EACH.
Spacious show rooms up stairs. 12 1 wfm10trp

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES No. 1125 CHESNUT Street. 11 2wfmd

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Through Night to Light," by Frederick Spielhagen, translated by Professor Schele de Vere. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. This is a bulky book of 569 pages, in continuation of the "Problematic Characters" of the same author, which was published a few months ago. The story before us commences where the other left off; the same characters are taken up, and the problems of their lives carried on still further towards a solution. "Through Night to Light" can only be properly understood by those who have read its predecessor, and still another book is necessary to make the story complete. A novel of this length will dismay some readers, and yet those who have once been interested in Spielhagen's pages will not be content until they have followed him to the end. As a novelist he is undoubtedly the most original and profound of any of our day, and the subtlety with which he discerns the inmost springs of human action stamps him as a rare and remarkable genius. To the ordinary reader his writings have a strange fascination, while to the student they offer abundant food for speculation and thought. Few novels of the day are better worth perusal than these, and they will certainly be appreciated by lovers of a high class of fiction.

The same house sends us "Susan Fielding," by Miss Annie Edwards, published by Sheldon & Co. This is a work of much merit by a talented writer. During its publication serially in *The Galaxy* it was read with interest, and it will well repay a perusal in its completed shape.

—Porter & Coates send us "Great Mysteries," by John Neal, and "The Primeval World of Hebrew Traditions," by Frederic Henry Hedge. Published by Roberts Brothers.

The first of these works consists of a couple of pleasantly written sketches entitled "Children—What are They Good For?" and "Goody Gracious, and the Forget-me-not," which occupy about one-third of the space, and the rest is filled with "Pickings and Stealings," or all the amusing anecdotes about children that Mr. Neal has collected during his long life, interspersed with appropriate comments. This is a pleasant work to read, as Mr. Neal is evidently an admirer of children, and he writes about them as if in love with his subject.

"The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition" is a discussion of the narrative of Genesis from a point of view of the author's own establishing. He contends that many of the statements made about the early history of the world and its inhabitants are intended to be allegorical, and that others are merely records of the traditions that were current with the Hebrew in common with other races. Mr. Hedge thinks that a belief in the scriptural truths of the Bible ought not to be made dependent on a strict logical analysis of points that come within the province of science and history. The book is not uninteresting, but we fail to see what benefit it will be to any one, especially as the author is extremely loose in his style of argument, and on nearly every page he speaks of the views he advances as if they were conclusive and final, whereas he will find plenty of theologians who will pick his book to pieces, and easily prove his arguments to be fallacious.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Comic History of the United States," by John D. Sherwood, published by Fields, Osgood & Co. This is not a very funny book, and yet there are doubtless plenty of persons with the bump of humor imperfectly developed who will find it vastly entertaining. Far be it from us to spoil the enjoyment of any such by proving that the jokes are no jokes, and we commend it to all who are likely to take delight in its pages by stating that it gives a genuine sketch of the history of the United States from a humorous point of view. The facts are all there, so that the schoolmasters will have no cause for complaint, and the fun is thrown in for those who have a weakness that way. The book is illustrated with some clever sketches by Arthur Scratchley, which are quite as amusing as the text.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the second series of "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets," and "The Spanish Barber," by the author of "Mary Powell," published by M. W. Dodd. The first mentioned book is a continuation of the lectures on the vocation of the preacher delivered by Rev. Edward Paxton Hood to the students of Spurgeon's Pastors' College, in London. The lectures are five in number, and the subjects discussed are "The Pulpit in our Age and Time;" "On Arrangement of Texts by Division;" "Concerning Written and Extemporary Sermons;" "On Effective Preaching and the Foundation of Legitimate Success;" and "On the Mental Tools and Apparatus Needful for the Pulpit." To each lecture is appended a "pulpit monograph" of celebrated preachers, in which are discussed the merits of Frederic Robertson, Pusey, Manning, Newman, Spurgeon, the Abbe Lacordaire, and Thomas Binney. This work will be interesting and valuable to clergymen and theological students, as well as to lay readers who have at heart the advancement of the Christian ministry.

"The Spanish Barber" is a story of the Bible in Spain, and it is written with all that air of realism for which Miss Tytler is celebrated.

—Duffield Ashmead sends us "The Illuminated Christian Year," containing the collects for Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Good Friday, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, and Trinity. Each collect is printed on tinted card in illuminated text, and surrounded with symbolical borders, printed in gold and colors, from the designs of Miss Jean Lee. This lady will be remembered as the illuminator of the graceful poems entitled "Nothing but Leaves" and "The Beatitudes," published last year. The designs all possess a good deal of artistic merit, and, bound up in elegant style, they make one of the handsomest gift books for the holiday season that could be desired.

—"Rena; or, the Snow Bird" is the third volume of the uniform edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's novels now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. The writings of this lady have plenty of admirers, who will be glad to have them in uniform style on their library shelves.

—"Songs of Gladness" is the title of a collection of hymns for the Sabbath School, prayer-meetings, and church service, arranged by J. E. Gould. J. C. Garrigues & Co. are the sole publishers of this work.

—"Seeing Jesus," "Joseph, the Hebrew Prince of Egypt," and "Golden Songs and Ballads for Children" are the titles of three religious juvenile works received from the Presbyterian Publication Committee.

—*The Sunday Magazine* for December, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is, as usual, handsomely illustrated, and filled with interesting and instructive religious articles by some of the best English writers.

Good Words for December, published by the same house, presents an attractive array of stories, sketches, poems, and pictures for young readers.

—*The Medical and Surgical Reporter* for November 27, published by S. W. Butler, M. D., No. 115 South Seventh street, has a number of excellent papers on medical subjects.

—*Good Health* for December discusses various sanitary questions in an able manner. Published by Alexander Moore, Boston.

—*Hitchcock's New Monthly Magazine* for December has a sketch and portrait of Madame Anna Bishop, and a variety of excellent articles on art, musical, literary, and other subjects. Received from B. W. Hitchcock, No. 814 Chesnut street, who sends us "Bulls and Bears" and "Nellie just over the Way," two numbers of Hitchcock's half-dime series; also the Lord's Prayer, arranged to music.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal* for December 11.

—*Howe's Musical Monthly*, No. 6, contains twelve popular instrumental pieces and ten songs with piano accompaniment. This is an excellent collection of parlor music, and the magazine is certainly cheap at 35 cents a number. Published by Elias Howe, No. 103 Court street, Boston.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1869.

Gone to the East Indies.

This is the case with Mr. George H. Butler, formerly dramatic critic of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and now Consul-General to the East Indies. The question is which, in every sense, is the most lucrative position. Perhaps he makes a little larger salary as Consul, but is not that counterbalanced by the disordered liver which, sooner or later, is imminent? It is very pleasant to crush the crisp greenbacks or clink the glittering specie, but health is better than either, and the American who goes to the East Indies as a resident leaves health behind. Then, again, are Mr. Butler's duties as Consul much more burdensome or honorable than those of a truly good and great dramatic critic? If they are, I am glad that the capacity for higher and more important trusts has been recognized in a journalist who spent some years of his life in advocating the interests of art behind the footlights, and that conscientiousness in consular duties has been argued from conscientiousness in critical ones.

Music at the Empire Rink.

At the Empire City Skating Rink a monster concert is in progress which shames that of Boston, and renders nugatory all the efforts of rivals in the Beethoven centennial. I refer to the fowl exhibition there, an occasion which has been seized upon for the display of various kinds of small-winged animals; and any quantity of dogs, pigeons, and poodles, bantams and bull-dogs, shanghaies and "shocks," black Spanishes and brass bands are mixed up together, and fill the air with their various melodies. Fawns and fishes, ponies and pullets, are visible on either hand, and amid a chorus of coos, crows, quacks, and cackles, a brass band fulminates music and splits the ear like powder blasting a rock. It is worth going to hear, even if Mr. Greeley does not join his language to that of the other curiosities.

Indian Summer.

It is now the 3d of December, and every day for the past month I have heard the question asked, "Ain't this Indian summer?" Is this a delusion peculiar to New York? For my part I believe Indian summer to be a fraud. I have tried hard to imagine that I was surrounded by the dreamy langour and the brilliant air of that suppositious season. It is in vain. We have had no such experience here this year. One or two days have dawned which promised an unusual touch of balm; but the promise was not kept. Indian summer, so far as this locality is concerned, is a dream of the past. Only as lately as yesterday afternoon I saw some one looking about for Indian summer in the midst of that sick snow-storm which began about 3 o'clock. The fact is, we live so fast here that we give the seasons no time to correct their mistakes, and if summer forgets to give us all the golden days that are our due, we give her no chance of rectifying the mistake at the middle or end of autumn.

The Pavement of the Period.

The failure of the experiment on Fifth avenue has awoke the city to a consciousness of the necessity for some new and more suitable pavement. The Commissioners of the Park, to whom belongs the credit of occasionally doing a good thing, have imported one of the small irrigating machines at present in use in Paris along the Boulevards. Hitherto this machine has not proved extremely successful, and the Commissioners have for some time past been engaged in examining into the merits of a certain deliquescent salt said to have been lately brought into use in Europe with great advantage. At any rate no disgusting odors arise from its use, and it has, therefore, been experimented with as possibly holding out hope of some relief to distracted New York. The kind of pavement, too, which the Park Commissioners regard favorably, and which, sooner or later, promises to supplant the pavement of the period, is a hard crystallized mineral substance, of rocky formation, found in abundant quantities at Seysel, Switzerland. It is made into a sort of plaster, and applied to the pavement with rollers filled with red-hot iron.

These Women Again.

If I were a misogynist, which I am very far from being, I should love them for one thing, namely, for giving me something to talk and think about. What do you think they have been doing now? The Woman's Suffrage Association has met and passed a resolution to the effect that Mrs. McFarland's brutal and murderous attack upon Mr. Richardson was in a great degree attributable to the debasing and slavish condition of woman by the statute and common law of the State of New York, and the pernicious influence of the New York *Tribune* on the divorce question and the civil rights of women. Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Wilkour also declaimed in general terms against the persistent efforts made to keep the downtrodden and oppressed sex in the condition in which it found itself already. Women will talk, you know, especially when they have the opportunity of being reported in the newspapers.

The Last of the Baron de Riviere.

A collection of antiquities, the property of the Baron de Riviere, has just been disposed of at auction. Though not equal to the auction sale of the late Marquis of Hastings' effects, it numbered some curiosities worth possessing. There were Peruvian, Russian, Indian, Japanese, and Chinese trinkets; Venetian and Spanish rapiers, and Bohemian glassware. There were bronze, black marble, and porphyry clocks; Sevres china service, decorated in garnet and gold. There were miniatures, bas-reliefs, statues, court costumes, parasols, bedsteads, jewels, pipes, cups, and every variety of silver filagree ornament. The Baron de Riviere has been a most industrious traveller, and picked up curiosities wherever he has sojourned. The sale was very largely attended, partly owing to the notoriety which the Baron had obtained, and partly to the intrinsic value of the collection.

Lefranc the Tenor.

The new tenor Lefranc, at the Academy of Music, is overshadowing all the other performers. Not De Briol, not even Kellogg, is much listened to or cared for while he is on the stage, and at the conclusion of any particularly fine passage the exclamation "Bravo! bravo!" rises simultaneously from all parts of the house, and culminates in an ovation. Some judges of vocal music, who have heard the best that the world has to afford in the way of tenors, pronounce him the best that has ever visited these shores. He is scarcely young enough to have a romance connected with his name; the romance is being reserved for Mr. Fechter, who, with his flaxen wigs and his new readings, is expected to create an emotion early next month.

ALI BABA.

The Way to Hunt Buffalo.

We commend the following amusing mode of hunting buffalo to all ambitious young amateurs who feel like going out West to enjoy the sport:—

There is a disease prevalent among the people who inhabit the Eastern portion of this country, which annually carries off a large number of most respectable citizens. Among the first symptoms is a desire to consult late maps of the great West, particularly those which exhibit the Great American Desert, divided from Missouri by the river of the same name. Then the afflicted person is seized with an irresistible desire to buy firearms, and unless he is carefully watched by experienced friends, will, in a remarkably short time, become possessed of from one to three wagon loads of the most deadly weapons, with which, after a little further progress of the malady, he will suddenly disappear.

The next thing seen of the invalid, he will suddenly burst upon the astonished view of the quiet citizens of Leavenworth, with a car load of accoutrements, and himself standing in a pair of top boots that terminate only at the arm pits. I am not aware that any name has yet been given to this disease in the East, but here we call it "buffalo hunting." I presume that nearly every man east of the Mississippi River has been more or less afflicted with it, but it has not heretofore proven as fatal on the west as on the east side of the Alleghanies. The reason for this is probably found in the fact that the noble warriors and peerless maidens of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are not fully appreciated by Western men, who, when they are captured by the Indians, stubbornly insist on designating the manner in which they shall be cooked, whether broiled, baked, or made into soup, while the Yankees appear correspondingly indifferent about these little minor details, so they are permitted to kill a buffalo first.

I have long thought it to be the duty of somebody out this way to furnish a few instructions to these hunters from the Atlantic slope, in order that they may not seek relief in vain for their disease. Old plainsmen may object to this on the ground that Eastern buffalo hunters have already killed a large proportion of the bison, and that this wholesale slaughter should be stopped instead of encouraged, but when a man feels that it his duty to do a certain thing, let nothing deter him. Therefore I shall drop a few hints which will be found valuable:—

1. Be sure to buy firearms before leaving New York. Nearly everybody neglects this. Small pistols, the latest patterns of rifles that will load themselves, and double-barrelled shot-guns with patent cartridges, that are warranted to kill every time, should be secured at once. The pistols are convenient at short range to stick into the unfortunate bison's ear after you have dropped him with your double B shot. Large shot tear the game and render it useless. Buffalo are very tender. Anybody can kill a buffalo. Shot-guns are also better than rifles, because it is sometimes necessary to shoot the game while it is moving; and then, by firing on a herd you are apt to kill eight or nine, by letting off both barrels at once, if your gun scatters. Lord Napier, who headed a hunting party a few years ago, killed seventeen at one shot, with his English fowling-piece, and would have wounded another if his horse had not stepped into the chimney of a prairie dog's house. The Indians like shot-guns best, and if you are captured the presentation of one may secure you the privilege of choosing your route to the spirit-land. The scenery is very fine on some of these routes. They are

"Studded with stars unutterably bright,"

which is quite an item.

2. It is seldom that any bison are seen before reaching the Missouri river, and travellers are not permitted to carry their guns in the sleeping cars. The usual practice of loading up while crossing the ferry on the Mississippi is not necessary, as there are not Indians and buffalo in Missouri in sufficient numbers to attack express trains.

3. Everybody has heard of the Missouri Valley. Well, if there are no buffalo there. No county containing over 50,000 inhabitants is permitted by the Legislature to have herds of bison within its borders, as they would interfere with hotel-runners and omnibuses. So hunters need not get excited as soon as they step on Kansas soil, as the game is still several miles distant.

4. You had better put all your pistols on here, however, and strap your guns over your shoulders in the form of an X. Don't fail to have a large knife with a horn handle stuck in your boot leg, and another down your collar. A Derringer pistol in each breeches pocket, although they can't be seen, will do no harm. When you have all the arms on you can carry, give the rest to Friday, and go to the hotel.

5. You now have only about four hundred miles to go for your game, and as you have your arms already loaded, there is nothing to do but to get your ticket. Be sure and do a great deal of talking all this time, and advertise for sealed proposals for shipping your game East. Then get shaved and push out for Hays City with your arms all on. Nobody wears arms out that way, and your appearance will be a cheerful novelty. This is the point nearest your game where you can procure a brass band, which is necessary, not only in hunting buffalo, but in capturing antelope.

"Ring the bell for Sarah,"

played on the bugle, is the only thing that will attract antelope within gunshot. It will also frighten away wolves at night, and soothe the savage breast. Also be sure and take along enough wagons to bring your game to the railroad. A great many hunters come home empty-handed because they neglect to provide transportation.

It is not necessary to say anything about Indians. It is enough for you to know that they

"See God in clouds and hear Him in the wind,"

and that the Government will protect you. The low price of gold alone deters the Arapahoes and Cheyennes from interfering. They might do it with gold at 280, but not at 128. Never.

"Not for Joseph."

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topas, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

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SABLE FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY
The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,
No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 44 years ago.
10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

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FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.
RUSSIAN, HUDSON BAY, MINK,
SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRACHAN, ETC.
All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.
JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 510 ARCH STREET,
11 5 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

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A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
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PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
8 16 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

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Foreign Items.

—M. Mermet's *Jeanne d'Arc* is to be delivered to the director of the Opera on the 31st of December, but the composer has the right to appoint his singers, and, as he is very exacting, it will probably be many months before his heroine will approach the footlights.

—We hear from Bohemia of the publication, by the venerable historiographer, Palacky, of a volume, in Latin, of documents which illustrate the life, character, doctrine, and persecutions of John Huss, whose somewhat confused story is said to be there made simple, clear, and intelligible.

—The production of *Lohengrin* at Bologna, has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Syndic of the city and the publisher of the music, on the merits of one of the ladies to be engaged. The Bolognese have been saved from an infliction, and Herr Wagner from another failure.

—There is some talk of *Orphee*—the *Orphee* of Gluck, *bien entendu*—being revived at the Lyrique, Paris, for Madame Wertheimber. It was at the old Lyrique that Madame Viardot gave her memorable impersonation of the hero. The talented lady, by the way, has completed the score of an opera, *Le dernier Jour des Sorciers*, to a *libretto* by the Russian novelist, Turgenieff.

—*Don Cæsar de Bazar* is to be set to music for the Grand Opera, Paris. M. d'Ennery is commissioned to write the *libretto*, and M. Duprato the music. The author intended some time ago to work upon the subject in conjunction with M. Aime Maillart, but the latter has been obliged by ill health to renounce composition. Our readers need hardly be reminded that Vincent Wallace made his first success in *Maritana*, as his lyric version of *Don Cæsar* was styled.

—It is announced that *Le Florentin*, the opera which has been chosen from among a large number by the jury appointed for the purpose, is by M. Leuven, whose cantata, *Renaud dans les Jardins d'Armide*, gained the *prix de Rome* in 1865. The young composer has spared neither himself nor his singers, the tenor in *Le Florentin* having no less than *six solos* to sing. The work is to be brought out at the Opera Comique. *L'Aumonier du Regiment* and *L'Eclair* are about to be revived at this the most industrious of Paris theatres.

—A correspondent at St. Petersburg says:—"After endless delays and mistakes, the final preparations have at length been made for providing the whole of the Russian army with breech-loaders. Hitherto the only regiments which have been armed with the new weapon are those of the Grenadiers and the Guards, the other corps having only had a few served out to them for practice. The officials on the Warsaw Railway have now been instructed to pass without question all the rifles as fast as they come in from Prussia, so that there may be no further delay in the matter. The number of rifles expected from Prussia is 500,000, and it is stated that the troops have now thoroughly learnt, though not without great difficulty, the use of the new weapon. Every effort is also being made to render the army efficient in other respects. Both officers and soldiers are constantly employed in making trenches and other field fortification work; and a nocturnal sham fight is often got up, at which the troops are attacked while in the trenches by a supposed enemy. This sort of exercise has wonderfully developed the intelligence of the Russian soldier, who is now a very different being from what he was in the Crimea. The late inspections both in the kingdom of Poland and the empire have produced results which have filled with surprise the Russian generals of the old school, hitherto accustomed to look upon the private soldier as a mindless machine."

—The following details relative to the St. Gothard Railway, as settled in the final protocol of the International Conference, are taken from a Swiss paper, the *Tagespost*:—The St. Gothard lines will start, one from Lucerne, the other from Zoug, for Goldau, where there will be a junction. The first passes through Kussnacht and Immensee, the second through St. Adrian. From Goldau the line is continued through Fluellen and Biasca to Bellinzona. From this place there are two branches, one to Chiasso, passing through Lugano, the other to Magadino, and thence to the Italian frontier near Luino, with a further extension to Locarno. The total length of these lines is 263 kilometres. The greatest elevation of the line is in the tunnel of Goschemen at Airola, where it attains a height of 1162 metres and 50 centimetres (3875 feet); the gradients are not to exceed one in four. While the adjoining States will facilitate the junctions on their respective territories, the Confederation will exert itself to unite the station of Central Switzerland at Bale by a bridge across the Rhine to the Baden system of railways. The piercing of the tunnel, and consequently the construction of the whole line, is to be completed in nine years. With the view of inducing a company to undertake these works, it has been considered necessary that subventions should be granted by the States interested to the amount of 85,000,000 francs. Italy undertakes 45,000,000; Switzerland, 20,000,000; the German States, the remainder—the Grand Duchy of Baden will have to furnish at least 3,000,000. So long as the line does not give 7 per cent. to the shareholders, the States who have granted the subventions will have no right to any share of the profits, but if the undertaking gives more than 7 per cent., half the profit realized above that rate will be divided among the States according to the proportion of their subventions. The chief superintendence, both for the construction and the working of the line, is confided to the Federal Council. The company which undertakes the work will have to deposit the necessary caution money with the Federal Government. The latter has reserved to itself the necessary steps for securing the neutrality and the safety of the country. The States which have granted the subventions have the right to satisfy themselves by local inspection as to the state of the works, naming delegates for the purpose. Moreover, a joint inspection will annually take place to verify the state of the boring works in the St. Gothard and Monte Cenere tunnels. Should a canton situated on the line oppose the construction or working thereof, the Confederation will undertake its rights and duties. If any question should arise between the Confederation or the cantons and the company, it will be settled by the Federal courts. Provisions are also made for the scale of charges to be established by the St. Gothard Company. It is needless to say that all these arrangements are subject to ratification by the several Governments interested.

—The German weekly paper *Hermann* is much scandalized by the clandestine trade in human creatures which it has discovered takes place in England. We have taken the trouble, it says, to count how many new-born children have been offered for adoption within a certain time by the morning papers most widely circulated in England, and have found the number of these little creatures averages forty-three a week. Adoption really means buying. The trade in negroes is suppressed, but white children can be bought like a pound of coffee or a quart of milk. Mothers who have come into these responsibilities unwillingly are in the habit of parting from their own flesh and blood very lightly, and even without intending to meet again; in short, making "a full surrender," as the advertisements call it. The mothers do not make much by the transaction, except freedom from an unwelcome and heavy burden; they seldom receive money; this flows into the pockets of the mid-wives, who act as go-betweens in these plans of adoption. Pledges of love are, like many other things in the world, unequally divided. Many who would like them do not obtain them; others who have them care nothing about them. Those who are blessed by nature with children must take them as they come; but those who obtain them by purchase can take their choice, as in the case of any other merchandise. Many seek for dark, others for fair children, and consequently the living wares are advertised and offered with a list of their personal qualifications. So we read, "A pretty little girl, aged four months, with blue eyes and fair hair, the child of healthy parents, may be immediately adopted." "A new-born child of the male sex, uncommonly large, with well-formed limbs and agreeable features (!), can be immediately adopted. The best references will be given respecting the health of the parents." A lively, well-nourished boy, the child of intelligent parents, three and a half months old, may be adopted immediately." Married people in want of children have, therefore, a wide field of selection. Blondes are most sought after, a result of the blonde-worship at theatres. Blue-eyed children are also much in request, especially when they are brunettes; sometimes as much as a hundred pounds have been given for such specimens.

—Hermann Vambery, the well-known traveller, has contributed an interesting article on the Central Asian question to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 4th inst. He says that recent events in Central Asia have fully justified his suspicions as to the alleged civilizing mission of Russia in that region. What, he asks, has been the policy of Russia since the interview between the British Viceroy and Shere Ali at Umballa? England has found it impossible to persuade her that an alliance was not concluded on this occasion in opposition to Russian interests, and the Czar has accordingly taken steps for establishing a counter alliance with the Ameer of Bokhara. A commercial treaty has been concluded with the Ameer, in which the duty on English imports was fixed at 40 per cent., and on Russian imports at 3 per cent. only, thus completely paralyzing the English goods trade in Bokhara. At the same time, says M. Vambery, the Russian Government continued with its usual duplicity to make the warmest professions of friendship to England; and a Russian State Councillor, M. Tchihatcheff, eloquently and successfully pleaded its cause before the British Association at Exeter. But though it was officially admitted at St. Petersburg that the Umballa interview had no political significance, the proceedings of "perfidious Albion" caused not a little secret heartburning, and revenge was determined upon.

"The Ameer of Bokhara's eldest son" (M. Vambery continues), "with whom I had a conversation in July, 1863, has been inspired by the Mollahs with a fanatical hatred for the Russian unbelievers. * * * and this is the real cause of his rebellion against his father, whom he accused of undue subserviency to Russia. * * * This young Prince, who is now twenty-five years old, after having been defeated by his father with the help of Russian bayonets, has taken refuge in Cabul with Shere Ali, where he hopes to obtain English gold in order to enable him to resume the campaign against the Ameer and his Russian protectors. * * * This will give Russia the pretext she has long been seeking for a rupture with Shere Ali, and there is no doubt that in a very short time we shall hear that the Russian Governor of Samarcand has marched his troops to the Oxus, if not across that river."

In that case, says M. Vambery, Shere Ali would be in great danger—

"For Herat is still threatened by the younger son of Sultan Achmed, * * * and the enemies of Shere Ali in Afghanistan are in close connection with Russia. * * * Being thus attacked both from within and from without, he would have no alternative but to yield; and then will come the critical question, What will the English, his protectors, do, who have already given him so much money and arms, and who are so much interested in the consolidation of his power?"

—A good deal is said from time to time about the bigotry of Scottish Presbyterianism, but there are not wanting signs of a growing reaction, even within the churches. Replying to the toast of "The Clergy of all denominations," at the dinner of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, recently, Dr. Hanna made the following declaration:—

He believed that since the time of the Reformation the clergy in Scotland had been the promoters of everything that was connected with the advancement of the intellectual condition of the people. What the clergy of Scotland would be in the future remained to a large extent unknown. The only point in which they came into connection with the general advancement of the country was that of education. They would perhaps excuse him for saying that he had the very strongest conviction that the clergy of all denominations would fail if they did not sever themselves completely from the common education of the country, and did not take the religious education into their own hands and leave the secular education in the hands of the community. (Applause.) There was prevalent a great popular delusion as to religious education. He thought the one thing the country had to do with was to teach the common people, and that by compulsory means, the common branches of education, and to leave it to the Churches of the different denominations to do as they pleased, and as he trusted they would energetically exert themselves to do as to religious education. (Applause.) He was perfectly satisfied that the general intelligence of the country was going along with the view that they should have no denominational education whatever in any form whatever. (Applause.) He had been asked to respond for the clergy of all denominations. He did so because he believed he was a clergyman of no denomination. He had brought himself out of the belief in denominationalism of Free Church or Establishment, or any other Church in this country, and he looked forward to the time when the clergy should give themselves to the one single thing they had to do with—the spiritual instruction of the people. As to that he hoped there would be deeper and stronger impressions regarding the great truths they had as clergymen to deal with, and that they would have wider and broader sympathies with the whole mass of the population. (Applause.)

To appreciate the full significance of this, it should be remembered that Dr. Hanna is not only himself a distinguished minister of the Free Church, but, as the son-in-law of Dr. Chalmers, and editor of his works, is in a peculiar manner the representative of some of the noblest traditions of that body.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

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(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 29

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 9 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869, The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:35 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:10 and 8:12 A. M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4:00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:43 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:30 and 5:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 2:55 and 11:00 P. M., passing Reading at 12:55, 4:30, and 7:20 A. M., 2:30 and 4:40 P. M., arriving at New York at 6:00 and 10:15 A. M., 12:05 noon, 6:35 and 10:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:25 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:55 A. M. and 3:38 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pfnegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 and 11:50 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER, 4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS AR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.

Meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States—Ninth Day's Proceedings.

At the yesterday afternoon's session of the Reformed General Synod an amendment to the constitution was adopted and sent down to the classes for approval, allowing the organization of German classes and synods within the bounds of those prevailingly English.

Another amendment, changing the ratio of representation of the classes in General Synod from one minister and elder for every six ministers, to one minister and elder for every ten ministers, was adopted.

In the evening an election of officers was held. In the case of the Iowa Classis it was decided that, on account of irregularities both in the Brandon and Wheatland meetings, neither set of delegates could be admitted to seats in the body.

THE SESSION THIS MORNING

opened at the usual hour with religious exercises. The returns of the election last evening were then read.

The following ministers and elders were elected to constitute the Board of Home Missions:—Revs. B. Bausman G. B. Russell; S. H. Giesey, D. D.; N. Gehr; D. Gans, D. D.; G. W. Aughinbaugh; Dr. Zacharias; and Dr. Bossard. Elders—Charles Santee, George Gelbach, W. D. Gross, Jacob Y. Dietz.

The old members of the Sunday School Association Board were re-elected, with the addition of Rev. John Beck in place of Rev. H. Harbach, deceased.

Rev. S. N. Callender was elected a delegate to the New School General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

Rev. B. Bausman was elected a delegate to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, and Rev. J. H. Good to the Triennial Synod of the Moravian Church.

The Committee on the Revision of the Hymn Book reported. The report stated that the Psalms, as they now stand, might be dropped as a separate and distinct part of the Hymn Book, in order to incorporate such of those as can be freely used in Christian worship, with the hymns to be selected, and to place all under one general arrangement and index. The committee recommended that the number of the hymns should be comparatively small.

With reference to indices the committee suggest—First, an index of subjects, and these subjects to be arranged after the manner of the present Hymn-Book. Second, an index of the topics of each hymn. Third, an index of texts or table of Scriptures, treated or referred to in particular hymns.

The committee recommend that a committee be appointed to revise our present Hymn-Book, and to report the results of their work at the next General Synod.

The report was received but not adopted.

Rev. Dr. Apple moved to postpone the subject until the next General Synod. The hymns are intimately connected with the subject of the liturgy, and they should not be adopted until the liturgy is adopted. By giving the different synods provisional power to insert hymns in their several liturgies, they would be gathering material. The hymns should not be perpetuated as a separate book, but should form part of the liturgy.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Apple then offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The General Synod has allowed the provisional use of two liturgies in the Church; and whereas, it is desirable that a selection of hymn should be inserted in the liturgy; therefore

Resolved, That permission is hereby given to the Eastern Synod, and to the Synod of Ohio and of the Northwestern States, should they desire it, to insert a selection of hymns and chants for provisional use in the Church, in their respective liturgies. Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Rentenick offered the following:—

Whereas, The German Hymn-Book fund, donated by Dr. Schaff for the publication of German Sunday School books, is now at present used.

And whereas, The printing establishment of the Northwestern Synod is now engaged in publishing a series of German Sunday School books under proper supervision; therefore

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the General Synod be instructed to pay over to the above-mentioned establishment the interest of said fund, for the above purpose, until further instruction: *Provided*, That all books so published are properly approved and examined before their publication by both the Board of Publication of the West and the General Board of Examiners of the East.

After some discussion the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

A resolution looking to the foundation of a new synod was adopted. The classes of Westmoreland, Clarion, St. Paul's and West New York were empowered to constitute themselves into a synod, the name and organization of which should be determined at a meeting of those classes, to be held at Pittsburg on the 2d day of February, 1870.

The Committee on Home Missions offered their report, which, after discussion, was referred back to a reconstructed committee

The Committee on the Trigiot edition of the Heidelburg Catechism reported that while they are not prepared to endorse every particular contained in the book, yet they consider the book bears evidence of marked improvement over the former translations, and recommend this edition for general circulation.

Dr. Bomberger, who had been President of the Board of Missions for a term of nine years, handed in the books pertaining to the office to the newly-elected incumbent. He said he was very glad to be relieved of the duties, but during the whole time he had been amply rewarded for his labors by Him who knows how to reward His servants.

The synod then passed the following resolution of thanks:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this General Synod be tendered to Rev. Dr. Bomberger for the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties as President of the Board of Missions.

The committee on the subject reported a form of charter for congregations. The new form would not require any very great change in the charter of churches already existing. The new form was calculated to secure the property of churches to congregations in the best manner. The report was adopted.

A resolution was offered allowing the Classes of Zion, Mercersburg, Maryland, and Virginia to form a new district synod.

The resolution met with considerable opposition. The discussion was participated in by Revs. Boker, Callender, Apple, Gaus and others.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of the society was held at its hall, on Thursday evening, President Price in the chair. The usual routine business was transacted.

Mr. Phillips, from the committee to procure a room for the society, reported that as yet they had not been able to do so, but hoped persons having rooms to let suitable for the society would address him.

The committee to report officers and committees for the ensuing year made a report, which was adopted.

Mr. Duane presented some ante-Revolutionary Maryland paper currency.

Mr. Chandler exhibited a curious specimen, supposed to be gold found in Georgia.

Dr. Brinton was requested to read before the society, at the January meeting, a paper on the Arizona relics deposited in the hall of the society.

An election for officers for the ensuing year was held, with the following results:—

President—Eli K. Price.
Vice-Presidents—W. P. Chandler, W. S. Vaux, W. Duane, John Laman.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry Phillips, *Jr.*,
Recording Secretary—Samuel L. Taylor.
Treasurer—Thomas E. McElroy.
Curator Numismatics—Alfred B. Taylor.
Curator Antiquities—Daniel G. Brinton.
Librarian—W. T. Taylor.
Historiographer—Charles H. Hart.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—Our confectioners' windows bring saliva to the lips of many overgrown boys.

—The snow-storm of last night brightened the countenances of those having sleighs to hire.

—A favorite visiting place of the *demi-monde*—The Ladies' Department of the Post Office.

—Market street was called by that name for the first time, December, 1760.

—The coming severe weather will thoroughly test the Stowe pavement.

—The ingrain carpet weavers hold another meeting this afternoon.

—Temperance meeting to-night at Fifth and Butonwood streets.

—Turkeys are being brought into our markets in large numbers.

—The Mayor's Office is being renovated—it is none too soon.

—The season for Sunday School anniversaries has arrived.

—The New German Theatrical Company is a success.

—Germantown should have a military organization.

—The street-walking nuisance still exists on Spruce street.

—Mince-meaters and mince-meat eaters are alike busy.

TRANSFER OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD REGIMENT.—HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, Nov. 27, 1869—Special Order No. 185:—The commanding officer of the Philadelphia City Guard having petitioned that his regiment be transferred from the 3d Brigade to the 4th Brigade, and the petition having been approved by all the intermediate commanders, and it being agreeable to the commander of the 4th Brigade, therefore the Philadelphia City Guard is hereby transferred from the 3d Brigade to the 4th Brigade of the 1st Division, P. M., from the date of this order. By order of the Commander-in-Chief. D. B. MCCREERY,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

THE EDUCATED BLIND.—At a recent informal meeting of a number of the graduates of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, held in our city, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We of the educated blind, and especially those of us who are pursuing literature or music as a profession, have acquired much valuable experience, peculiarly fitting us to grapple with those problems which affect so vitally the welfare and usefulness of the educated blind, and

Whereas, We hold it to be one of our first duties to employ our talents, acquirements, and experience in advancing the interests of those who, like ourselves, have peculiar prejudices to combat and peculiar difficulties to surmount, and

Whereas, This object can be best accomplished by an effective organization; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to issue a call for a meeting of the educated blind of our own and adjacent States, to be held in the city of Philadelphia at such time and place as the committee may designate. And be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the daily papers of the city, and that the press throughout our own and adjoining States be requested to copy the same.

The following gentlemen were constituted a committee:—Professor Walter S. Fortescue, A. M., Principal of Germantown Seminary for Young Ladies; D. D. Wood, Esq., Organist of St. Stephen's P. E. Church; Mr. A. Nesmith, Jr., Instructor of Music.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, charged with the investigation of the causes of the decline of American shipping, completed their labors in this city yesterday. Before commencing their investigation here, they had been engaged for some time in taking testimony in Portland, Boston, and New York. The testimony taken covers about 800 manuscript pages, and is now being printed in Washington. The remedies urged for the great decay in American shipping interests have, in nearly every instance, resolved themselves into three propositions:—

1. A drawback of the duty upon all materials entering into the construction of vessels, and a subsidy equal to the amount of the duty when American materials are used.

2. Permission to purchase and admit to American registers foreign built vessels.

3. Subsidies to American lines of ocean steamers.

The committee last night proceeded to Washington, and in due time they will submit their report and the above propositions for the action of Congress.

THE RETURNS OF THE ORPHANS' HOME FAIR.—A general meeting of persons interested in the late fair held at Horticultural Hall in aid of the Lutheran Orphans' Home at Germantown was held last evening at St. John's Church, Race street, below Sixth, Mayor Fox presiding. The object of the fair was to relieve the home from debt, and the result was sufficient to accomplish the object, with the assistance and liberality of creditors. Up to date of this writing the amounts realized are as follows:—

Tickets sold	$4,080·00
Net receipts from opening concert	2,141·92
The gross receipts were	27,899·76
Expenses	2,719·72
Net	$25,180·04

A YOUNG BURGLAR.—Philip Griffen is the name assumed by a Bedford street youth of fifteen summers, who follows the boot-blacking business as a profession. Yesterday Special Officer Burns, of the Fourth district, arrested Philip at Sixth and Chesnut streets, on the charge of having broken into the hardware house of Buehler, Howard & Co., No. 427 Market street, on Sunday night last. On being searched several pieces of cutlery known to have been stolen were found on him. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—If placards, with lettering resembling in size the Great Eastern, were distributed every three feet along our thoroughfares, cautioning our citizens to close their doors at night, we confidently believe they would have about as much effect as sprinkling salt on a bird's tail. The police reports this morning show that the doors of four stores in the Tenth district and seven dwellings in the Eleventh were found open during last night.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—We are requested to state by Mr. Robert Graffen, the President of the Moyamensing Soup Society, that two men are now engaged in collecting money for that society who have not been authorized to do so. These swindlers have already collected one hundred dollars, and our charitable citizens should be on the lookout for them, giving their subscriptions to no one who cannot present unquestionable credentials.

S. P. C. A.—Charles Heider is the name of an individual who navigates an iron truck through the streets of our city. Yesterday, at Sixth and Arch streets, he ran the wheels of the truck over the hoof of another man's horse, causing intense pain to the four-footed beast. Officer Foster, who happened in the neighborhood, arrested Charles and took him before Alderman White, who held him in $1200 to answer.

A NOTABLE.—General Alexander Tete, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti, is now in this city, and will visit the Union League House to-night.

CUBA.

The Havana Press on the Detention of the Spanish Gunboats—Spanish Cruelties Described by Spaniards.

La Voz de Cuba in its afternoon issue of Wednesday, November 24, says:—The true importance of the telegram our well-informed correspondent in New York forwarded us and which we published in our morning's

mated at first sight, and it becomes necessary to reflect upon the probable consequences of a favorable or unfavorable reply from the Washington Government to the demand made by Spanish Minister Resident at the capital of the neighboring republic.

The New York journals, generally well informed regarding these matters, say that Senor Lopez Roberts had asked the immediate delivery of the gunboats, and our correspondent at the metropolis upon advising us of the above also communicated the fact of the arrival in that harbor of the Spanish man-of-war Pizarro. Have these two items of news any real connection? We believe they have, and our readers will so understand it if they recollect what we then wrote regarding the object of the Pizarro's voyage to New York—the conveying thence to Cuba of the gunboats so very inopportunely ordered to be constructed in the New York ship-yards by the Government of General Dulce.

But this is not what we desire to treat of at the present. Let us see what are the consequences that may rationally result from the reply of the United States Government to the just demand of the Spanish Minister. Will the Washington Government accede or not to his petition? In the first instance, which we believe will be the most probable result—for if double dealing and foul play are repugnant in men, they are doubly so in governments called strong and just—then in that moment the question ceases, the relations between two powers, of which one—Spain—has always shown good will towards the other, will continue cordial as heretofore, and no one will have a right to complain; for regarding the filibusters, we think less of them than anybody else can. Peru, which at this very moment is in negotiation with our own Government for a treaty of peace, will make no reclamation, and the United States will retain that respectability which gives additional force and power to nations—more, in fact, than armies and navies. In the second case we cannot prophesy if Spain will consider it as a *casus belli*. The United States may continue great as to territory, but will be belittled forever in the opinions of other nations, and upon the pages of her history will appear one of those blots of disloyalty and bad faith whose stain ages will never remove. To pander to the passions of a populace, led away and inflamed by the venal preaching of two or three journals, well or badly paid by Cuban rebels, they will lose the alliance of a nation that in the day of their affliction never abandoned them—an alliance that perhaps to-day is of no great material worth to them, but one they at present possess, and important always for its heretofore never-failing loyalty and for the good faith with which it has acted in its relation towards other countries. We repeat we are ignorant whether Spain will regard as a *casus belli* the refusal of General Grant to deliver what is the exclusive property of Spaniards—property that Peru has, less than any other nation, a right to demand that it should be detained after being recipients to that noble confidence which allowed them of augment their navy with the famous monitors. If we suppose, though but for a moment, the Cabinet at Madrid should consider as an act of open hostilities a negative to the demand of the Spanish Minister, contrary as it would be to all international law, and that the United States should be resolved to assume the consequences of a war, for which their recent great naval preparations, that our readers are already advised of, would be of service to them—preparations made with more of malicious caution than of loyal frankness—which of the two powers would gain most and lose least in a war necessitating naval force from beginning to end? Without pretending to decide the question beforehand, we believe we venture nothing in expressing the opinion that Spain would not come out of the fight second best. We Spaniards do not believe ourselves invincible, nor do we entertain illusions respecting our resources compared with those of the neighboring republic; but it cannot be denied by the Americans that the advantages they have over us in their large merchant marine would prove to their detriment in a naval war. In the Peninsula the people would fight as one man, and in Cuba with desperate valor. Finally, it is not much more than half a century since Spain showed the world how she could vanquish a great conqueror, and surely the American Union is not more powerful now than was then Napoleon I.

Treatment of Chinese Emigrants as Bad as Slavery.

The following decree in reference to Chinese colonists is published in the *Officiel Gazette* of Havana:—

DECREE RELATING TO THE ORGANIC LAW GOVERNING THE INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE COLONISTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF CUBA.

It being a matter of general interest that the Chinese colonists, who may have served the term of apprenticeship to which they were bound upon arriving at the island of Cuba, should renew their apprenticeship or make contracts to work with other parties, thereby benefiting agriculture and the public weal, thus avoiding idleness; and, further, that designing persons, taking advantage of their ignorance of the language and of the law pertinent to their case, may not induce them to enter into any agreements prejudicial to their interests; therefore, by order of his Excellency, Captain-General Caballero de Rodas, it is decreed:—

First. The Chinese colonist, upon the term of his apprenticeship having expired, or within two months thereafter, shall renew the same or enter into contract to work for other parties intervening, in each case, in order that justice may be done, the Lieutenant-Governor of the jurisdiction or the captain of the parish, both of which functionaries taking care the organic law in favor of the colonist be complied with.

Second. In order that the aforementioned renewals of apprenticeship or new contracts be redacted in proper form, the lieutenant-governors and captains of parishes are hereby required to use therefor copies of the blank forms furnished them by the Executive Department, October 1, 1864.

Third. Three copies, besides the original of each contract, shall be made, of which two shall be given to the contracting parties, one remitted to this department and the original remain on file at the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of the jurisdiction wherein the contract may have been signed.

Fourth. During the two months conceded the colonists for the purpose of renewing their apprenticeship or entering into new contracts, they shall be employed on the public works in progress in this city, thereby earning their living.

Fifth. Runaways or colonists, who for any reason avoid complying with the stipulations of their agreements, upon being captured shall be required to work six months upon public works in progress in the district where they may have been captured, and afterwards six months more upon the public works of this city, always provided their employers do not reclaim them previously.

Sixth. Those colonists who fail to enter into new contracts within the two months prescribed by law, become subject to article eighteen of the organic law relating to colonists (This article allows any responsible person to contract the services of the colonist at four dollars per month and found, for the term of two years).

CESARE FERNANDEZ, Secretary.

Havana, Nov. 20, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Receipts of 1868-'69 Compared.

The following is an abstract of the collections of internal revenue from all the principal sources, which go to make up the total list, as compared with the collections from the same sources in 1868:—

Articles.	1869.	1868.
On spirits	$45,026,401·74	$14,290,730·98
On tobacco	23,430,707·57	14,947,107·53
Fermented liquors	6,099,879·54	5,685,663·70
Banks and bankers	3,335,516·52	1,866,745·55
Gross receipts	6,300,998·82	6,280,069·34
Sales	8,206,839·03	4,837,900·33
Other special taxes	8,801,454·37	16,364,547·28
Income	34,791,855·84	41,455,938·36
Legacies	1,244,837·01	1,518,387·64
Articles in schedule	882,860·73	1,134,339·98
Passports	29,453·00	28,280·00
Gas	2,116,005·82	1,902,081·52
Penalties	877,088·79	1,256,881·59
Not otherwise mentioned	1,284,978·98	6,030·37
Stamps	16,420,710·01	14,852,252·02
Total collections	160,039,544·29	
Total tax refunded	360,235·12	
Net collections	159,679,109·17	

Of the tax collected on spirits in 1869, $30,543,998·85 were collected from spirits at the rate of 50 cents per gallon, against $13,419,092·74 in 1868 at $2 per gallon. Of the tax on tobacco there were collected $13,638,934·94 on chewing, $3,206,544·83 on smoking tobacco, and $4,957,679·67 on cigars. There were collected from retail liquor dealers $1,676,690·80. Of the taxes on gross receipts, railroads paid $3,255,487·20; insurance companies, $1,323,330·14; express companies, $579,567·68; steamboats, $222,964·87; telegraph companies, $205,431; theatres, operas, etc., $237,052·74; stage coaches, $183,128·51; ferries, $144,978·28; bridges, $51,257·18; lotteries, $60,329·23; ships, barges, etc., $36,967·43; canals, $649,456. On special taxes, retail dealers paid $1,885,099·14; wholesale dealers, sales not over $50,000, paid $1,405,994; wholesale dealers, sales over $50,000, $4,081,696·14; stock brokers paid $75,507·05; produce brokers paid $36,954·84; claim agents, $36,986·45; lawyers, $337,818·59; lottery ticket dealers, $58,240·35; hotels, $687,162·71; manufacturers, $1,222,675·81; physicians and surgeons, $489,410·26; stallions and jacks, $325,602·85; peddlers of fish, $12,397·64. Of the income tax there was derived from personal income, $25,025,068·86; from bank dividends, $3,769,185·69; from railroad companies (dividends), $2,331,140·03; from railroad companies (interest on bonds), $1,503,846·51; insurance companies (dividends), $847,668·33; from salaries of United States officers, $561,962·52. On articles in schedule A there were derived from billiard tables, $22,805·92; from carriages, $184,035; from silver plate, $204,537·48; from watches, $471,286·68.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"The refusal of Secretary Boutwell to accept the bids at the recent proposed sale of Government treasure, has checked the speculative tendencies of the gold market, and put a limit to operations in the precious metal. The clearances to-day at the Gold Bank were only twenty-five millions as against fifty millions yesterday, and the probability is that to-morrow's statement will show a still greater reduction. The price fluctuated between the comparatively narrow lits of 122¼ and 122⅝, and was subjected rather to internal than to external influences. Thus the highest price, 122⅝, was made when the carryin rate for gold, which had begun to deter many holders, if not frighten them, into selling, moderated from 1-16 and 3-64 to seven per cent., while a few late borrowers were content to carry balances for six and three per cent. This alteration in the carrying rate was due in a great measure to the simultaneous relaxation of the general money market, but it also indicates that a bearish feeling was engendered as the day wore on, and as the impression became general that the Government would sell to-morrow in any event and might perhaps accept bids for even a larger amount than the one million advertised. The only reason assigned for the extra sale is the conjectured desire of Mr. Boutwell to offset the withdrawal of Tuesday, but it should be remembered that his retirement of that million has been positive and that as the proposed sale was a portion of the November programme (Tuesday having been November 30), he is under no obligation to make amends for it in his December programme. However, the Gold Room was uneasy as to what would be done, and the fluctuations within the above limits were quite frequent on a small volume of business. If Mr. Boutwell is determined that the gold gamblers shall not speculate upon his acts he is meeting with gratifying success, for with a few more such *feints* for one of selling the four millions last September and holding the million day before yesterday he will so disappoint and disgust them that they will turn to other fields of operation. Whenever the clearances of the Gold Exchange Bank go above a few millions daily the speculative spirit is spreading. Mr. Boutwell claims to be a practical man. Here is a simple index, which he can at any time inspect and employ to guide himself in his proposed demonstration to keep the legitimate interests of the country from the hands of the stock and gold gamblers.

"The activity in the money market, which set in on Tuesday afternoon and prevailed throughout yesterday, was still felt in the earlier hours of business to-day, and rates as high as 7 per cent. gold were quite freely paid for call loans, and in some few instances a sixteenth to an eighth per cent. for 'turning' stocks. About 2 o'clock money suddenly became abundant, and the rate declined to 7 per cent. Indeed, after half past two, and certainly in the vicinity of 3 o'clock, it might have been had as low as 6 or even 5 per cent., but the early demand had been so active that borrowers had made their engagements quite early in the day, and those lenders were in the majority and were compelled to carry balances unemployed over night. The fluctuations in the money market are to be traced originally to the movements of funds in the depositaries of the city funds and for the payment of real estate, personal and other local taxes. The Vanderbilt clique are further charged with having unloaded just previous to the recent decline and then withholding the money obtained by the sale of their stocks, their operations being timed to occur with the natural aggravation of the market arising out of the causes above indicated. The upward movement in stocks is attributed to their buying stocks again, and setting free the money. The operations of the Treasury in the matter of bond purchases have, however, been the chief occasion of the turn in the money market this afternoon. The failure of the gold sale on Tuesday, and the purchase of three millions of bonds yesterday and to-day will swell the legal tender item of the banks for their statement on Saturday, especially as the gold sale of Friday will not have its influence until after the statement is made up. Again, the remittances to the West are diminished, while the demand from the Southwest has ceased. In fact, exchange at New Orleans is in favor of New York, but not at high enough a premium to bring any large amounts this way. In commercial paper there was a moderate amount of business in contrast to the quantity upon the market. Rates remained steady at nine to twelve per cent. discount for prime acceptances, and twelve to twenty per cent. for the next class."

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—LARGE MANSION HOUSE and Grounds, N. E. cor. of THIRTY-NINTH and LOCUST Sts., formerly belonging to S. T. Altemus, Esq., and adjoining A. J. Drexel, Esq. Apply to WHARTON E. HARRIS, No. 3507 SPRUCE Street. 12 1 6t*

TO LET—A SECOND STORY FRONT Room, No. 802 CHESNUT Street, suitable for the jewelry or any other business. A large fire-proof and fixtures for sale. Apply to LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 CHESNUT Street. 12 2t*

THIRD EDITION

MISSISSIPPI.

Heartless Conduct of the Colored People—They Go Back on the Conservatives in a Body and Vote the Radical Ticket.

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Fire in Galveston—Marine Disasters—Sinking of a Philadelphia Vessel.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Government Vessels.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The United States steamer Supply, now lying at Boston, will leave soon for the Mediterranean squadron. Parties having friends with the squadron will do well to forward their letters to the Supply. The Powhattan has been ordered home from the West India squadron, and will discharge her crew at Philadelphia. She will be replaced by the Severn.

Dent's Disappointment.

Judge Dent, the defeated candidate for Governor of Mississippi, arrived here yesterday, and this morning called upon the President, his brother-in-law. The Judge complained that out for the interference of General Ames he would have been elected by a large majority. Dent says General Ames, and the troops under him, intimidated white voters, and many of them were not allowed to go to the polls. The negroes went back on the conservatives in a body and voted the radical ticket. The President does not sympathize with Dent, but is unconcealed in his gratification at the election of the radical ticket.

The Free Trade League and the Lobby.

The Free Trade League has considerably of a lobby here for the defeat of the Tariff bill. They are particularly anxious to get bituminous coal in free, as an entering wedge, and then they propose to strike at other features of the tariff interests. A. T. Stewart and other leading importers of New York are furnishing statistics and data to be used before the Ways and Means Committee and in Congress.

Currency and Banking Facilities.

Members from the South and West are bringing a pressure to bear on the Secretary of the Treasury to get him to recommend an additional supply of currency for those sections. Boutwell is opposed to inflating the currency, but he is disposed to grant increased banking facilities which will relieve the pressure for money in these localities. The Secretary being an Eastern man, will favor the plan which he will propose rather than take from the New England States their present quota of banking capital.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Naval bulletin to-day—Ordered—Lieutenant W. W. Mead and Ensigns E. K. Moore, J. C. Irwin and C. W. Jarbor to signal duty under Commodore S. P. Lee; Ensign Samuel Ames to the Frolic. Detached—Ensign J. D. J. Keeley, from the New York Navy Yard; Ensign F. G. Drake, from the Frolic; Ensign J. B. Smith, from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, and ordered to report for signal duty. The President to-day appointed James H. Fiske Commissioner to examine the Oregon Central Railroad and telegraph line, vice Jesse Applegate, declined.

Military Assignment.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Colonel Walter S. Franklin, 21st Infantry, has been assigned by the War Department as Military Professor at Miami University, at Miami, Ohio, *vice* Colonel Carlton, relieved.

Arrival of Congressmen.

About thirty Senators and twice that number of Representatives have arrived here.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Philadelphia Steamer Sunk.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—This morning, during a thick snow squall, the steamer Sarah, Captain James, for Philadelphia, collided with the monitor Miantonomah, anchored off the Battery, and soon afterwards sank, near Robbins' Reef. The crew were saved.

Burning of a Brig.

The brig Der Fiesis, for Bilboa, at Quarantine anchorage, loaded with petroleum, took fire this morning and will be a total loss. The flames forced the crew overboard for safety.

Sudden Death.

S. G. Dowdy, an aged broker, and a member of the Stock Exchange, was found dead in bed at a New York hotel this morning.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Cotton heavy; 600 bales sold at 25½c. Flour heavy, but without decided change; 8000 barrels sold. Wheat firm; 41,000 bushels sold; No. 3 at $1·21; and winter red, $1·35@1·37. Corn quiet but easier; 29,000 bushels sold; mixed Western $1·19@1·12½. Oats firmer; 31,000 bushels sold; Western, 64½@65c.; State, 65½@66c. Beef quiet. Pork firm and unchanged. Lard firm; steam rendered, 19½@19½c. Whisky firm at $1·04.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Stocks firm. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 122¾. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 113½; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. do., new, 113¼; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113½; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 49; Cumberland preferred, 24¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 88¾; Erie, 27½; Reading, 98½; Adams' Express, 56; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 85⅞; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 87¼; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Destructive Fire in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—A Galveston despatch says a destructive fire occurred there yesterday morning. Four entire blocks and three-fourths of two others were destroyed. The fire originated in the clothing establishment of Cohn Brothers, corner of Strand and Fremont streets. A high wind from the northwest was prevailing, and the fire swept in a southerly direction, burning three blocks on Fremont street, between Strand and Post Office streets; and three blocks between Mechanic and Church streets, West and Twenty-fourth streets, except the stores of T. E. Thompson, Samuel Hanlon, J. Reinstein, R. T. George, W. T. Crossmayer, the Texas Express Office, J. M. Conger, Price & Terry, C. H. Jordan, Mr. Berbacker, and a building on Mechanic street, which was unoccupied. Dennis Weil's residence was the only one saved.

FROM THE WEST.

General Sheridan's Health.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—General Sheridan is getting better, though still confined to his bed.

The Japanese Prince.

Prince Sudamanna and suite, from Japan, will arrive in Chicago via the Pacific Railroad on Sunday, remain here a day or two, and leave for the East.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Cotton quiet, but steady and unchanged. Flour steady and fairly active, but unchanged. Wheat unchanged; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·38. Corn active; prime white, 87@91c.; yellow, 90@95c. Oats dull at 56@58c. Rye firm at $1·03 1·05. Provisions entirely unchanged. There is no Bacon out of smoke. Whisky—feeling improved, with sales at $1·04@1·05.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The French Cable Trouble Amicably Settled—Additional Carlist Conspiracies in Spain—The Remains of Mr. Peabody.

WASHINGTON.

The Rank of Line and Staff Officers—A Synopsis of the Report to be Submitted to Congress.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—It is reported that the difficulties at Paris and Washington arising from the landing of the French cable on the American shores have been amicably settled.

More Carlist Conspiracies.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Several other Carlist conspiracies have been discovered in various parts of Spain within the past few days, and a number of persons have been arrested. The authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to guard against any new outbreak.

The Peabody Remains.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Her Majesty's steamer Monarch is now all ready to sail with the body of the late George Peabody, though she will probably remain for a few days for the rest of the fleet to come up. Her cabins have been tastefully and appropriately draped with black cloth and white silk.

The Chinese Embassy.

BADEN, Dec. 3.—Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy had an interview with the King and presented his credentials. The meeting was characterized by the usual complimentary speeches.

FROM NEW YORK.

Successful Raid on Illicit Distilleries.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Some five hundred soldiers assisted the revenue officers this morning in capturing a number of illicit stills in Irishtown, near the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Forty-four were captured without resistance. This accounts for the unusual movement of troops at various garrisons here this morning, and which was magnified by various papers.

The Government Gold Sale.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

In the Government sale of a million of gold the bids aggregated $1,825,000 at 121@122·15. Awards were not made. Over a million was bid for at over 122.

Funeral of Mr. Richardson.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The funeral services of the late A. D. Richardson took place at noon to-day, at the Astor House. The Rev. O. B. Frothingham read selections from Scripture and delivered a touching eulogy upon the deceased, giving testimony to the beauty of his character. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher followed with a tribute to the memory of Richardson, and expressing a belief in his perfect purity of motive, and in his integrity of character, accompanied with a withering rebuke to those who have unnecessarily assailed them. He concluded with a prayer, and the services closed. The remains will be taken to-day to Franklin, Massachusetts, where they will be interred. A large number of friends of the deceased were present, prominent among whom was Horace Greeley.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Money 7 per cent., with active demand for call loans. Stocks have been strong and steady in most shares, but under influence of rumors relative to Governmental subsidy Pacific Mail has advanced to 50¾. Governments are dull and steady. Gold strong at 122⅛@122¼.

S. G. Doughty, a member of the Stock Exchange, is said to have taken morphine this morning to relieve himself of pecuniary embarrassment.

L. J. Van Buskirk, W. B. Lockwood, and C. W. Keep, who were ostracized from the Stock Exchange during the late panic, were readmitted to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Line and Staff.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The board of officers recently in session at the Navy Department to determine upon the rank of staff officers of the Navy, have adjourned and submitted to the Secretary their report, which will be transmitted to Congress. It is understood that the board have recommended that surgeons of the fleet, paymasters of the fleet and fleet engineers, and surgeon's paymasters and engineers of more than twelve years' standing shall rank with commanders; surgeons, paymasters, and chief engineers of less than twelve years, and the secretary of the Admiral, and the secretary of the Vice-Admiral, shall rank with lieutenants.

Passed assistant surgeons and first assistant engineers shall rank next after masters. Third assistant engineers shall rank with midshipmen. The above ranks are on a grade below those held by the staff officers for several years past, and accord with the act of Congress of August 15, 1854, and March 3, 1859. The rank held by staff officers during recent years was established by an order of March 13, 1863, but never approved by Congress.

POVERTY AND ITS COMPANY.—In the bustle and hurry of city life, our citizens scarcely ever stop to think of the many privations and sufferings which the poverty-stricken portion of our population is obliged to undergo. It is only on some special occasion, when something out of the usual routine calls them to direct their attention to the purlieus of the lowly, that they for a moment give the subject a serious thought. If some of the parties who devote the major portion of their time in soliciting and procuring means to aid in the conversion of the people of heathen lands, would only for a little while turn their attention to their own city, they would find an ample field for their labors. They need not seek Bedford street, St. Mary street, or any other of the vice-noted by-ways of the Fourth ward, for labor in that field is but labor lost. Let them rather search through the tenement-houses in the eastern, western, and northern portions of our city, and our word for it, they will find objects—aye, real objects—of charity in numbers sufficient to occupy their leisure hours for months to come. In one or more of the sections mentioned, they will find poor heart-broken widows wasting their lives away as surely, if not as rapidly, as wastes the candle by which they sit, finishing some article of raiment which, when completed, is to procure them a mouthful of food; they will find the mother and, perhaps, four or five children, all crowded in one small apology for a room, huddled together without fire, food, or raiment, with the rain fast pouring through the time-worn roof, as if to add still more to their misery.

But there is another class of unfortunates, and these are the poor, friendless children who are left both fatherless and motherless. In many cases the members of this class soon find shelter in our prisons and penitentiaries, for hardened by the life they are forced to lead, never hearing the sound of a kindly word spoken, the path of sin is soon entered by them, and the inevitable end quickly reached. But there are exceptions, there are cases where the principles of right inculcated almost from infancy, have taken such root as to remain eradicable, and which the storms and buffetings of the world cannot conquer. The knowledge of what is right will not allow them to commit a wrong, and they plod on their dreary way until overtaken by death, or in exceptional cases are raised by some kind hand to a better state.

One of this class, a lad named Frank Quinn, has for some time past been making his bed in an old condemned boiler, lying at Beach and Coates streets. Into this night after night has the poor houseless lad crept, and there suffered through the long dreary hours until daybreak. In his misery he yet had one faithful friend, a dog, which he had picked up out of the streets in which he roamed. The two shared their food, and the one bed served both. Last night one of the Delaware harbor police force, taking pity upon the poor lad, removed him to the station-house for the purpose of endeavoring to find a home for him. The removal, however, was attended with some little danger and difficulty, for on his approaching the place of rest of the lad, the faithful canine rushed at him in such a rage as to cause him for a moment to step backwards. He surveyed the scene,